Israel

Muhammad 'Abbas was involved "up to his neck" in the planning, development, and evolution of the *Achille Lauro* hijacking, IDF Intelligence chief Major General Ehud Baraq stated in a Jerusalem television interview, adding that this is supported by a very broad spectrum of evidence, most of which is "too sensitive" to reveal to the public at this time. During the interview, Baraq played a tape recording of radio conversations between the hijackers and 'Abbas, alias Abu Khalid, who told the hijackers to "apologize" to the passengers and crew of the *Achille Lauro* and tell them about "our main purpose" which "was not to take over the ship." In response the hijackers asked for a "signal" from Abu Khalid "so we know he sent the instructions." As for the current whereabouts of 'Abbas, a PDRY official denied "groundless" reports that 'Abbas is in Aden, according to Aden radio.

Maj Gen Baraq also focused on other aspects of Israel's military/security position in his interview, noting that the presence of a PLO headquarters in Amman is the "main cause" for the increased number of terrorist attacks in areas under Israeli control and warning that this headquarters is "not immune" to attack. Nevertheless, Israel's "topmost security interest" is to preserve Syria's isolation in the Arab world, he asserted, disclosing that Syria will receive MIG-29 aircraft and submarines from the Soviet Union next year and that it is already deploying surface-to-sea missiles capable of hitting ships near Israeli ports. He pointed out that Israel faces a dilemma: Real progress in the political process among Israel, the Jordanians, and the Palestinians will increase the chances of a confrontation with Syria, but a pause in this process could lead to Egypt's slide into the "circle of hostility." Baraq also viewed Jordan's request for F-16's and mobile Hawk batteries as "very serious," contending that Jordan needs mobile SAM's for nothing other than "aggression."

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told a U.S. Jewish delegation in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio that King Husayn is facing the "moment of truth" when he must decide whether to make peace with Israel "without 'Arafat" or to continue hesitating. In an interview broadcast by Jerusalem television, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir criticized Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' "premature" compliments for King Husayn, whose partnership with the PLO is "largely responsible for the increase in terrorism." Asked if Peres recently met Husayn, Shamir said he "cannot answer," and Jerusalem radio noted that in response to the same question in Washington, Peres said: "I have a short memory."

Egypt

Five opposition party leaders who met with President Husni Mubarak to discuss the Israeli air raid and the U.S. interception of the Egyptian airplane agreed that the meeting was "historic," MENA reported. The opposition leaders also said Mubarak agreed to hold periodic meetings with them to discuss national issues. Meanwhile, AFP reported that some 500 university students demanded an apology from Washington during a demonstration in a Cairo suburb and described President Reagan as an "animal.

PLO Affairs

The Palestinian refusal to sign the document presented by Britain was the result of a PLO decision at the highest levels, a PLO official cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio disclosed, adding that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was "in constant touch" with the delegation that went to London. 'Arafat held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad 16 October, the radio noted. As for Egypt's view on the cancellation of the UK-PLO talks, an *AL-AHRAM* commentary cited by MENA contended that the meeting was "torpedoed" by U.S. pressure.

Libya

Libya's intelligence chief denied in an interview with the Italian newspaper *LA REPUBBLICA* cited by KUNA that there was an attempted coup against Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

An Algerian aircraft flew at low level over a Libyan town, JANA announced, noting that the Libyan Air Force did not intercept the plane and a protest was not filed because Libya does not object to any Arab aircraft using its airspace.

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus following a visit to Libya during which he delivered a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Al-Qadhdhafi, SANA reported. The Libyan leader handed Khaddam a letter for Al-Asad concerning his recent visit to the Soviet Union, Tripoli radio announced.

Lebanon

The Lebanese Forces representative at the recent talks in Damascus denied AFP's report that an agreement has been signed, though he acknowledged that "much progress" was made on the issues of national accord and ending the civil war, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. As for the three kidnapped Soviet diplomats, KUNA disclosed that a caller on behalf of the Islamic Liberation Organization (ILO) told a local radio station that they will be executed if there is further delay in meeting the ILO's demands for the closure of the Soviet Embassy in Beirut and for Soviet pressure on Syria to end the latter's interference in Lebanese affairs. Islamic Amal leader Husayn al-Musawi called on the kidnappers to release their Soviet hostages, IRNA noted.

In southern Lebanon "terrorists" attacked the Voice of Hope television station 17 October, Jerusalem radio announced, adding that the station ceased broadcasting after the building was

damaged by an explosion. One civilian worker, one army of southern Lebanon soldier, and three terrorists were killed in the incident, the radio said. The station was observed to come back on the air at 0902 GMT on 17 October on the 945 khz frequency and was carrying religious songs.

Syria-Iraq

Sources told Radio Monte Carlo that a meeting is planned within the next few days in Saudi Arabia between Syrian and Iraqi officials as a first step toward holding a political dialogue between the two countries. The meeting is within the framework of efforts by the committee for clearing the Arab atmosphere established at the Arab summit in Casablanca.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian naval officials at one of Iran's southern ports began inspecting the "suspicious cargo" of an FRG ship intercepted at the Strait of Hormuz 15 October, IRNA announced.

Iran

Majlis deputies who voted against Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi should not create "obstacles" for the new government in order to prove themselves right, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio. He stressed that any "unhappy confrontations" in the Majlis will have an adverse effect on the entire country. Khomeyni also said the Army and Revolution Guards Corps should fight the war and not "interfere" in politics. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Musavi said the new cabinet will have more members from "revolutionary" organizations, IRNA reported.

Pakistan

In remarks reported by Karachi radio following the National Assembly's unanimous adoption of the constitution eighth amendment bill, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo said passage of the bill marks the first step toward lifting martial law.

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Husayn, 'Arafat To Discuss Cancellation of Meeting

LD161629 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] In a dispatch from Amman, KUNA has reported that a meeting will be held shortly in the Jordanian capital between His Majesty King Husayn and the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, to evaluate the joint move between them in light of Britian's decision to cancel a meeting with two members of the PLO Executive Committee, Muhammad Milhim and Iliya Khuri, in London last Monday.

A number of senior Jordanian and Palestinian officials will take part in the meeting to evaluate the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move in the international arena within the framework of the agreement concluded between the two sides last February.

An exchange of views on the efforts being made to establish peace in the Middle East, settle the Palestinian question, and discuss the circumstances that led to the cancelled meeting between British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe and Milhim and Khuri will take place at the meeting.

'Arafat Reacts to UK Move on Joint Delegation

GF161751 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 16 (WAKH) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said that AGCC states should assume a major role in closing Arab ranks and serving the Arab goals through its international relations and sound economic position.

In an interview with the UAE daily *AL-ITTIHAD* 'Arafat hailed UAE President Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan Al-Nuahayan's keeness to cast aside differences and face obstacles threatening the Arab world.

Shaykh Zayid's stand asserts his genuine Arabism and his keeness on Arab solidarity to face challenges.

'Arafat added among such challenges are the Israeli-American raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. He described British foreign secretary's refusal to meet with the Palestinian side of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation as "A British retraction of its decision reflecting the flagrant anti-Arab American stand."

'Source' on Decision

JN161742 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] A Palestinian official source stated in Tunis yesterday that the refusal of the Palestinian side of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation to sign the document offered by Britain, in return for its foreign secretary meeting with the Palestinian side, was the result of a PLO decision at the highest levels, pointing out that brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] was in constant touch with the delegation.

PLO 'Determined' To Pursue Peace With Jordan

JN161630 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1606 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] According to an authoritative Palestinian source in Tunis, the PLO is determined to pursue efforts and endeavors within a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation in the search for peace in the Middle East.

Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan reaffirmed today that the PLO will continue to knock on all doors in partnership with Jordan. Al-Hasan said that the United Kingdom, which said that the meeting with the joint delegation will not take place at present, did not close the door to any future meetings.

Arab Challenge to Israeli UN Credentials Fails

LD162026 Kuwait KUNA in English 1812 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, Oct 16 (KUNA) — Arab nations Wednesday mounted a concerted challenge to Israel's right to retain its seat in the General Assembly.

Speaking on behalf of 17 Arab nations, Kuwaiti Ambassador Muhammad Al-Hasan said it was obvious that Israel had flagrantly violated membership conditions, by not being a peace-loving state, and thus its membership should be suspended.

But as in previous years, the move was rejected when the 159-member world body backed a motion by the Nordic countries asking the Assembly to ignore the Arab move.

"I ask you that no action be taken on the (Arab) amendment and that the motion be put to a vote immediatley," the representative of Sweden said on behalf of the Nordic countries.

"The five Nordic countries are convinced that the future of the United Nations is of overwhelming interest and concern to all member states," he said.

The vote was 80 in favour of the Swedish motion, and 41 against, with 20 abstentions. Later the Assembly approved without a vote the report by the credentials committee.

Last year, the amendment to exclude Israel was put forth by Iran. Following Al-Hasan's statement, Iran's representative Seyed Rajaie-Khorassani said it was "very rewarding and very promising that many Arab states have moved to front of challenging the credentials of the Zionist state."

Despite the defeat of the Arab amendment, Al-Hasan told KUNA earlier this week the Arab effort is important year after year, as the same technique had been used in the case of South Africa, finally leading to the suspension of the Pretoria regime's credentials.

The sponsors of the amendments were Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen Arab republic.

In his statement to the Assembly, the Kuwaiti ambassador as the current chairman of the Arab group, said the Arab states were motivated to challenge Israel's credentials by several political and legal considerations.

"The United Nations has accepted the membership of Israel imagining that by doing so it might force this entity, born by aggression and illegitimacy, to adhere to international legitimacy and responsibility," he said.

"But the world organisation has been disappointed, especially that the acceptance of this entity's membership was conditional on the compliance with United Nations resolutions relative to the return of the Palestinian refugees to their homes and the compensation of those who do not wish to return," he said.

Al-Hasan said any state that does not abide by the conditions of membership will, therefore, be flagrantly violating the membership conditions and thus become subject to suspension of its membership.

"If we have to examine whether Israel has complied with these terms, we will not find in its policy, based on aggression and expansion, anything that will not prompt us to say that it has flagrantly violated those conditions," Al-Hasan said.

The permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Zuhdi Labib al-Tarazai, said "The result of the exercise this morning carried the message that the accreditation of the neo-fascist junta in Tel Aviv is not totally and unconditionally welcome here."

While this year's challenge to Israel's credentials again failed to go beyond another procedural matter, it looked more serious as it had the backing of most of the Arab League's members.

The Israeli envoy tried to use his right of explanation of vote in the Assembly by launching a verbal attack against the Arab effort. But the president of the Assembly cut into his remarks several times, reminding him of the 15-minute limit. "Much of what you are saying has nothing to do with the explanation of vote," the Assembly president said.

Al-Hasan quoted in his statement from a 1982 General Assembly resolution describing Israel as not being a peace-loving state, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the charter nor its commitment under General Assembly Resolution 273 of May 1949.

"By reading that paragraph, it becomes obvious that Israel is lacking a primary membership condition and, thus, its delegation should not take part in the deliberations and the affairs of the General Assembly in its current session," Al-Hasan said.

Referring to another point in the charter that members should refrain from the threat or use of force against other states, Al-Hasan said the numerous U.N. resolutions were "living evidence" to the nature of Israel's aggressive policy.

"The latest episode of this record was the atrocious attack, under false pretexts, on the sovereignty and security of sisterly Tunisia, an attack which was vehemently condemned by the Security Council in its resolution of October 4 and denounced by the entire international community," Al-Hasan said.

Regarding international agreements and treaties included in the preamble of the charter, Al-Hasan said, Israel, by preventing the Palestinian people from exercising their right to self-determination and the creation of their own state has violated the principle of the right of all peoples to self-determination and the creation of their own state has violated the principle of the right of all peoples to self-determination as well as the principle of the inadmissibility of occupying and seizing the land of others by force.

Israel has also violated the letter and the spirit of the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilians in times of war by its inhuman practices against the Arab people in the occupied Arab Palestinian territories, he said.

In the light of this outrageous Israeli record, suspension of Israel's membership constitutes the minimum that the members of the General Assembly should take against Israel as punishment for its violations of the objectives and goals of the charter, he said.

The Assembly has discharged its responsibilities according to the charter when it rejected the credentials of the Government of South Africa, Al-Hasan concluded.

PNSF Issues Statement on Egyptian Masses' 'Uprising'

JN131455 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 13 Oct (SANA) — The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] has said that the uprising by the Egyptian people in Cairo constitutes major support for the Palestinian national and Arab liberation struggles. In a statement today, PNSF spokesman Khalid 'Abd al-Majid greeted the people's struggle in Cairo and said that popular uprisings are one of the positive indicators of a change in the current Arab situation.

'Abd al-Majid pointed to the rush by some Arab regimes toward the White House in search of suspect solutions at a time when the great popular reply from Arab Cairo has occurred to complement the uprisings of our Palestinian masses in the occupied homeland. The PNSF spokesman said that the uprising in Egypt is the most profound Arab mass expression against the Camp David accords, negotiations, normalization of relations, and bargaining at the expense of the central issue of Palestine.

The PNSF expressed its high regard for the stand of the national and progressive parties in Egypt which announced their opposition to capitulation, as expressed through the action by the masses in the Egyptian streets.

The PNSF concluded by affirming that the resistance is continuing from Jerusalem, Hebron, Nabulus, and Ramallah to Cairo and Jarbah. It said that it will extend to Arab cities and villages,

supported by the armed struggle to restore and liberate the territory and to achieve all the objectives of our Arab nation.

Anti-Israeli Operations in Occupied Territories Cited

Restaurant Bombed

JN121804 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1643 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with the revolution command's instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted explosive charges inside a restaurant frequented by Zionist soldiers on Yafo Street in Tel aviv yesterday. The explosion destroyed the restaurant and killed or wounded several Zionist soldiers. Zionist forces immediately rushed to the area, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested several Palestinians who were in the operation area. Despite these Zionist measures, our combat group left the operation area successfully.

Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Settlement Bombed

JN131818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1642 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with the revolution command's instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted high explosive charges in the Zionist (Barbis Shak) settlement. The Palestinian explosive charges went off last night. The explosion caused heavy damage to the settlement and killed or wounded several Zionist settlers. The Zionist occupation forces immediately rushed to the area, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of connections with the operation. Despite these Zionist measures, our combat group returned safely to its base.

Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation but, as usual, declined to mention losses.

Aircraft Plant Attacked

JN141713 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland activated explosive charges in an Israel Aircraft Industries plant near Dimona in the southern part of the occupied homeland yesterday morning. Our heroic revolutionaries began moving toward their targets 2 days ago and planted high-explosive charges in vital facilities in the Israeli military plant. The huge explosion destroyed large parts of the plant and several plant workers were either killed or wounded.

Following the explosion, occupiation forces rushed to the scene, besieged it, and launched a large-scale search campaign for our revolutionaries, who had safely withdrawn to their bases. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Eyewitness in the southern part of the occupied homeland said that flames spiraled from the plant following the explosion and columns of dense smoke billowed from it. Fire engines rushed to the area of operation to put out the fire. Four helicopters belonging to the Zionist Air Force also participated in the rescue operations.

The enemy radio admitted the huge explosion which took place in the Israeli military plant. The radio said the Zionist chief of staff, his deputy, the chairman of Israel Aircraft Industries, and the former Zionist Air Force commander went to the scene. However, the radio did not mention any details about losses.

Some 200 Zionists work in this plant, which produces antitank rockets.

Train Attacked

JN141720 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with the revolution command's instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland, using machine guns and hand grenades, attacked a military train near occupied Jerusalem this morning. As a result of the attack, many Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded. Following the attack, Zionist forces rushed to the scene and besieged it to capture our revolutionaries who had withdrawn safely to their bases. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

A Zionist military spokesman admitted this operation but, as usual, declined to mention losses.

Various Targets Attacked

JN160719 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

Our revolutionary heroes operating throughout our occupied land are continuing to carry out their heroic operations against enemy military targets, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment despite the enemy's declared maximum state of alertness to confront these operations through reinforcing security measures and concentrating police forces at checkpoints, on the roads, and at military establishments. During the past 48 hours, our revolutionaries carried out the following five heroic operations:

1. An explosive charge, planted by our revolutionaries in front of an enemy intelligence center on Jabotinsky Street in the settlement of (Barbis Hanna), went off at 1000 on 12 October, wounding a number of enemy soldiers and causing serious damage to the center.

2. One of our revolutionaries attacked a member of the Zionist security police with a dagger in the Khan Yunus market on 13 October, seriously wounding him. Although the enemy forces besieged and combed the area, our revolutionary hero managed to retreat safely from the area.

3. One of our revolutionaries attacked a military bus with incendiary bombs near the 'Amir project between Jabalya and Gaza at 0900 on 14 October. One of the bombs hit the bus, setting fire to it and wounding a number of soldiers.

4. Our revolutionaries attacked an enemy military vehicle with incendiary bombs near the Jabalya camp at 1015 on 14 October, wounding one enemy soldier.

5. One of our revolutionaries hurled an incendiary bomb at a military bus carrying dozens of soldiers near the Al-Am'ari camp at 1800 on 14 October. The bomb went off inside the bus, wounding a soldier and shattering window panes, as the enemy has admitted. The enemy soldiers opened fire in all directions, wounding many Palestinian citizens, three of them seriously who then had to be taken to the hospital. The Zionist security forces immediately imposed a curfew on the area, combed it, and arrested many citizens on the pretext of being connected with the operation. The revolution will continue until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Pilot 'Executed'

GF160710 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0620 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Oct (WAKH) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported today that members of the Palestinian Force 17 group have executed Israeli pilot (Zaq Zalman Sason). The paper cites the force spokesman as saying that "in retaliation for the perfidious raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, orders were issued to our group in [the occupied territories] to execute the Israeli pilots who took part in the raid."

The spokesman said that the martyr 'Ali (al-Zi'baq) group in Force 17 succeeded in executing pilot (Zaq Zalman Sason). He is one of the pilots who dropped vacuum bombs on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, according to the confessions he made prior to his execution. The spokesman also said that the Israeli pilot lived in the Elon Moreh settlement in Nabulus, house No 6, which is located on the second road. The organization left its slogans on the walls of the house.

AL-ITTIHAD added that Israel, as usual, denied the operation and the enemy radio claimed that a fire had broken out in the house mentioned by the Palestinian resistance spokesman.

Administrative Center Attacked

JN151800 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

Our revolutionary heroes from the special Alif group operating inside the occupied homeland managed to plant an explosive charge inside one of the administrative centers belonging to the Zionist Army in the settlement of Ramat Gan near Tel Aviv. At 0910 today, when the center was crowded with scores of enemy soldiers, the explosive charge went off, wounding a number of enemy soldiers and causing serious damage to the center and cars that were parked near it. A large Army and police force immediately besieged the scene of operation and combed the area in search of other explosive charges. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Bus Near Ramallah Bombed

JN151824 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In implementation of the will of our great Palestinian people, in conformity with the revolution command's decisions to escalate various popular and armed Palestinian operations, and following instructions issued to it, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland used incendiary bombs to attack a Zionist military bus carrying a number of Zionist soldiers near the Al-Am'ari camp east of the city of Ramallah in the occupied West Bank yesterday. After burning the Zionist bus, our combat group opened machine gun fire on the Zionist soldiers who were inside it. A number of Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded. The occupation forces rushed to the area, besieged it, began a large-scale combing campaign, and arrested a number of Palestinian citizens in search of our revolutionary heroes, who returned safely to their base. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The enemy radio admitted the operation, but did not mention the losses inflicted on its forces.

Jerusalem Bus Attacked

JN161921 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked with incendiary bombs a Zionist bus carrying a number of Zionist settlers and soldiers near the Hebron Gate [as heard] area in occupied Jerusalem last night. A fire broke out inside the bus and a number of Zionists sustained various wounds. Despite the Zionist armed security siege and Zionist precautionary measures, our combat group managed to retreat safely from the scene of operation. The revolution will continue until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation this morning, but, as usual, did not mention losses. It said that its forces immediately cordoned off the area, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having a connection with the operation.

Joint Forces Shell Lahd Position in S. Lebanon

JN131825 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1642 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces used katyushas yesterday to shell a military position belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in Jabal Safi, about 25 km east of Sidon, southern Lebanon. Direct hits were recorded on the agent position and several agent personnel were killed or wounded.

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation but did not mention losses inflicted on the agent militias. The radio said that its forces immediately shelled many neighboring Lebanese villages, destroying many houses and wounding several innocent citizens.

Post Near Border Attacked

JN151940 Bagdhad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces attacked a military position held jointly by the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias with katyusha rockets near the township of (Il) in the border area with occupied Palestine today. The joint position was hit, a number of military vehicles were destroyed, and a number of Zionists and agent soldiers were either killed or wounded.

The heroes of the joint forces also launched a rocket attack against an observation post belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon near Al-Hamra' bridge in Al-Bayyadah, southern Lebanon, today. The post was seriously damaged and a number of agent soldiers were either killed or wounded.

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the two oeprations, but did not mention its losses or those of its agents. It said that its forces launched an immediate combing campaign in search of the heroes of the joint forces, but without success.

PFLP Unit Clashes With Israelis in S. Lebanon

JN161843 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] A PFLP spokesman has stated that a PFLP unit operating in southern Lebanon clashed with an Israeli patrol for 20 minutes and that several Israeli soldiers were either killed or wounded. The spokesman added that two PFLP fighters were killed and that their names are Akram 'Abd al-Ghani Salim and Wahib al-Haybi.

Syrian-Iraqi Meeting To Be Held in Saudi Arabia

JN161244 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Report by Fu'ad Na'im from Amman]

[Text] Reliable Arab sources in Amman told us today that it has been decided to hold a meeting within the next few days between a senior Iraqi military official and a Syrian official at the same level, as a first step toward holding a political dialogue between the two countries. This meeting which will be held in Saudi Arabia is within the framework of efforts exerted by the Arab committee for clearing Arab atmospheres, a committee which was created following the extraordinary Casablanca summit. This committee is chaired by Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

The committee so far has succeeded in arranging a Syrian-Jordanian meeting in Jeddah last month on the level of the two countries' prime ministers, Zayd al-Rifa'i and 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. The two prime ministers will meet again in Jeddah next Sunday.

PDRY

Chairman Speaks at Final Congress Session

GF161508 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1145 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Speech delivered by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium at the final session of the YSP Third Congress in Aden on 16 October — live]

[Text] Comrades, the results of the new YSP Central Committee elections have been declared and the Central Committee you elected in this congress held its first session. Allow me to inform you of the results of this session. In a cordial atmosphere, amid a spirit of struggle unity and principled comradely cohesion among the comrades in struggle and ideology, the Central Committee unanimously elected its new leading organs. [applause]

It unanimously elected 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to be secretary general of the YSP Central Committee. [applause] It also elected the following comrades to be members of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau: 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar [applause], Hadar Abu Bakr al-'Attas [applause], Abu Bakr 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Razzaq Ba Dhib [applause], Salih Munassar al-Suwaydi [applause], 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir [applause], Salih Muslih Qasim [applause], Anis Hasan Yahya [applause], 'Ali 'abd al-Razzaq Ba Dhib [applause], Salim Salih Muhammad [applause], 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali [applause], 'Ali Sha'i' Hadi [applause], 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il [applause], and 'Ali Salim Abu Zayd [applause]. It also elected Comrade 'Abdallah al-Khamiri to be a candidate member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau [applause].

The Central Committee elected the following persons to its secretariat: 'Abu Bakr 'Abd al-Razzaq Ba Dhib [applause], Salih Munassar al-Suwaydi [applause], Anis Hasan Yahya [applause], 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir [applause], Salim Salih Muhammad [applause], 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, and 'Ali As'ad Muthana [applause].

The Central Committee appointed Sha'i' Hadi to be chairman of the Higher Committee of the Party Control, and the following to be members: 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Sa'if Sa'id [applause], Mahdi Salih Hasan [applause], Sa'id 'Awad Hammami, 'Ali Ahmad (Mashfar), Hadi (Ba Jurayr), Muhammad Sa'id al-Khidir, 'Ali Ahmad al-Fayabi, Taha 'Ali Salih, 'Ali Nasir (Bartush), Muhsin Isma'il, Sa'id (Zari'), (Wajiba) Jabir, and Mansur Qa'id 'Ali.

I was also assigned by the Central Financial Inspection Committee to inform you that Comrade Sa'id Salim (Al-Khayba) was elected chairman of the committee, and that Comrade Sa'id Salih Mansur was elected secretary.

Comrades, I have been assigned by my comrade elected members of the YSP Central Committee to express to you, deputies, our great gratitude and extreme regard for the great confidence you have vested in us by electing us to the membership of YSP Central Committee.

On behalf of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau and its secretariat, I would like to confirm that we will continue to depend on the revolutionary experience of our party, on the struggle traditions of our Yemeni people, and on the theoretical heritage of the socialist ideology. We will also continue to profit from the experience of the international revolutionary movements and endeavor to define the political and social class trend, the trend which promotes the progressive changes to the interest of our country's strugglers and keeps alive the struggle for the unity of our homeland and people to serve the goals of the glorious 26 September and 14 October revolutions [applause]; the trend of peaceful coexistance and internationalist solidarity opposed to imperialism and reactionarism; and the trend to strengthen the strategic alliance among the national liberation movements, the progressive Arab powers, and all international revolutionary movements, foremost of which is the socialist bloc headed by the Soviet Union. [applause]

Comrades, we will do everything we can to execute the tasks charged to us by you in this congress and by the party and people. We will attain the level of your confidence and the confidence of the party. By this dear comrades, the third party congress concludes its work as defined by the 5 days of meetings, (?which coincided) with the celebrations of our heroic people on the occasion of the 22d anniversary of the glorious 14 October Revolution [applause]. Before we declare the conclusion of the congress' work, which was an absolute success, and before each one of us leaves for his own work, it is a very necessary duty to point out a number of important and vital issues.

As you know, the congress has seriously discussed our people's situation over the past 5 years and has evaluated in a scientific and objective manner all of our activities. The congress has drawn plans for our future work and has specified the trends and functions of our party over the next 5 years, until the fourth party congress, in the various fields of party issues, society, economy, and culture. Comrades, we are confident that with our creative work and struggle unity, we will successfully carry out the tasks laid out by the Central Committee congress. As we are entrusted by our party in which our people have confidence, we will resume our struggle to reunify our homeland on peaceful and democratic bases, along with our comrades and brothers in the northern part of the homeland to fulfill the strategic goals of the Yemeni revolution. [applause]

Dear comrades, at the beginning of the congress meetings, we said that the eyes of our comrades, of our brothers, of our friends, and of every citizen of our beloved country were set upon us. They have placed great hopes on and have expressed exalted confidence in our ability to achieve the great success we have achieved during the course of this congress. During this experiment, we have bolstered our steadfastness and we have anchored the pillars of the party and its unity. Today, we are struggling anew according to the responsibility and confidence confered upon us by the party strugglers. Our work in this hall has been stimulating and important to all honest people within and outside the homeland. At the same time, our work has spurred the enemies to take note. However, each to his stand concerning our revolution and experiment.

When, through the success of the congress, we achieved a new victory for our party, the people, and the friends of our revolution, we inflicted a new blow upon the enemies who have always and are always lying in wait for our revolution and spreading rumors and lies about our domestic situation. [applause and chants]

We express our great and deep satisfaction with the great results we have achieved within the course of the congress sessions. We thank our people — our great Yemeni people — the democratic organizations, and all those who contributed to preparing of the congress and welcoming this historic and significant event into the lives of the party and the people, with productive work, voluntary initiatives, and various activities dedicated to serving the homeland and its exaltation and flourishment. The activities, as well as the messages of salutations and congratulations we received during the sessions of the congress from the party organizations, the popular organizations, significant revolutionary members of toiler parties, international democratic organizations, and national and international Arab liberation movement forces express the extent of appreciation our experience receives. They also expressed the extent of respect our party receives on the national, Arab, and international levels.

While we mention all the party members and strugglers, and all the workers and toilers in our homeland who sent their salutations to our third congress, we thank our brethren and friends for the salutations they have sent us and for their subsequent concern for the success of our congress. We affirm that we will do our best to carry out the duties assigned to us by the congress to achieve more victories for the welfare of our homeland and the flourishment of our people on behalf of the toilers of our country.

Glory, all glory to the YSP [applause]; glory, all glory to the great Yemeni people [applause]; let us raise the banner of the scientific socialism and the principles of the international proletariat. Long live the glorious 26 September and 14 October revolutions.

O friends, in the name of the revolution and in the name of the YSP, I announce the conclusion of the sessions of the YSP third congress, and thank you. [applause and chants]

'Responsible Source' Denies 'Abbas in Aden

GF161321 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] A responsible source told ANA that the news circulated by some U.S. press sources on the arrival of Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] in Aden is groundless.

Said Still in SFRY

GF170808 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0735 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 17 Oct (WAKH) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published in Abu Dhabi today quotes a PDRY source as saying that Muhammad 'Abbas, alias Abu al-'Abbas, is still in the Yugoslav capital, where he arrived from Rome last Saturday, contrary to the reports saying that he has left for Aden.

The newspaper said that Abu al-'Abbas always contacts PLO leadership before departing for any Arab capital.

The newspaper published a statement by 'Abbas Zaki, director of the PLO office in Aden in which he has emphasized that Abu al-'Abbas is not in the PDRY. He said that the Israeli enemy and the United States — by spreading such rumors — are planning a new attack on Palestinian bases in the PDRY.

The director of the PLO office in Aden emphasized Fhe total readiness of the Palestinian factions for another operation similar to the Israeli raid on Tunisia.

YAR

Chief of Staff Receives British Army Official

GF171802 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Lietuenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, general chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee, today received John Stanley, British minister of state for the Armed Forces and member of Parliament, who is currently visiting our country. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral cooperation.

Mubarak Gives Bravery Awards to Aircraft Crew
PM161641 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 15 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Mubarak Gives Bravery Medals to Egyptian Aircraft Crew"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has decided to give bravery medals to the crew of the Egyptian aircraft and the members of the escort which accompanied the four Palestinian hijackers. The president said: I consider the crew of the unarmed civil aircraft and the passengers who were with them to be heroes because they faced and endured difficult conditions and came under pressure from four fighter aircraft. But they showed courage and fortitude and were not shaken.

The president said that the real heroism and courage of the first order is that which stemmed from and expressed Egypt's ethics and values — namely the success in saving the lives of 400 people and in averting the destruction of the Italian ship. Thanks to Egypt's principles, values, and ethics, Egypt was able to save those lives, which is a humane action of the first order.

Cabinet Expresses 'Full Support' for Mubarak
NC161700 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpt] At a meeting held today under Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, the Cabinet expressed its full support for the decisive steps and measures taken by President Husni Mubarak vis-a-vis the hijacking of the Italian ship and the interception of an Egyptian civilian airliner by U.S. fighter planes.

Following the meeting, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said:

[Begin recording] The Cabinet today reviewed a detailed report on the events and circumstances of the past week. This report included the hijacking of the Italian ship; the splendid Egyptian humanitarian effort to save the ship's passengers — efforts which ended with the hijackers' surrender; the events following this surrender; and the interception of the civilian Egyptian airliner, which was carrying the four hijackers to be handed over to the PLO to try them, while the plane was en route to Tunis. The Cabinet also reviewed the events which occurred before the Egyptian airliner was returned to Egypt.

The Cabinet discussed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's message to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, which he sent on 12 October. The Cabinet also reviewed the message sent by President Mubarak in reply to President Reagan. President Mubarak's message explained the Egyptian position, which expresses the people's will and dignity. Washington will receive this message today.

The Cabinet reviewed the message sent by the U.S. secretary of state to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Dr 'Abd al-Majid also discussed his reply message to the U.S. secretary of state.

The Cabinet stressed its full support for the steps and measures decisively and firmly taken by President Mubarak, who through his actions expressed the Egyptian people's will regarding these successive developments. The Cabinet also affirmed its full support for the president's decisions, which emanated from and expressed the nation's conscience, as well as its support for all the steps taken by the Foreign Ministry.

The Cabinet reviewed a report on the internal situation, which reflects support for President Mubarak. It also reviewed the statements issued by popular institutions, political parties, and trade unions condemning the interception of the Egyptian airliner. These statements were civilized. The interior minister noted that the sons of the Egyptian people have been noble in their expressions of support for the measures taken by the country's political leadership. As usual, the people have risen to the necessary level of responsibility, and frustrated any maneuverings. This includes the broad base and all political parties, both the majority and the opposition.

The Cabinet appeals to the sons of Egypt to be decisive in safeguarding the national march. It appeals to the people not to permit any opportunity to arise that attempts to distort the national feelings. We must not refrain from or forget our duty to work, study, produce, and safeguard the public interest. These are the bases and components of national action. [end recording]

Opposition Leaders Comment on Meeting With Mubarak
NC161609 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Oct (MENA) — The five opposition leaders who met with President Mubarak today have agreed that this meeting was historic. Each party leader expressed his views to the president concerning the Israeli act of aggression against Tunisia and the hijacking of the Egyptair airliner. The opposition leaders also announced that President Mubarak has agreed to hold periodic meetings with them to discuss national issues that concern all Egyptian people.

Ibrahim Shukri, the Socialist Labor Party leader, said that the opposition has released a statement explaining its views on the Israeli aggression against Tunisia. The opposition has also made certain demands, outlined in this statement, and has issued an explanatory memorandum on these demands. He further noted that the opposition parties have released a second statement on the interception of the Egyptian airliner. We are of the opinion, Shukri said, that our demands are too important to be mentioned only in a statement. That is why we preferred to meet with President Mubarak to discuss all these matters. We have conveyed our desire to convene a meeting of the people's Assembly in order to discuss these issues in more detail.

Shukri said that President Mubarak's statement explained numerous points that were not clear before. Therefore, we have shown greater understanding of the position adopted by President Mubarak and the government. Shukri added: We have noticed that President Mubarak's statements were much more expressive than the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry. I believe that this meeting was positive and very fruitful. I also

believe that this incident is far more important than only taking steps today which pertain to some of the proposals we have made concerning Israel.

Khalid Muhyi al-Din, leader of the National Progressive Unionist Party, described this meeting with President Mubarak as one of the most successful sessions which the opposition parties have held with his excellency. He said that discussion by both the president and the party leaders was frank. He indicated that each party leader had clearly expressed his views. He also noted that certain proposals had been made during the meeting regarding measures which must be taken quickly for the present and the future. He said that President Mubarak had promised to study all the proposals raised during this session.

Mustafa Kamil Murad, the Socialist Liberal Party leader, described the meeting as historic. He said: We listened to President Mubarak's views on the ideas expressed by each party leader. This meeting, he added, also discussed domestic and foreign policies in detail.

Dr Wahid Ra'fat, deputy leader of the Neo al-Wafd Party, who attended the meeting on behalf of his party, stated: We thank President Mubarak for accepting our call to meeti with him. This is a clear sign that exemplifies the democratic spirit characterizing this regime. When there are critical circumstances and major issues, he said, President Mubarak does not shun consultations with the opposition.

Ra'fat also noted that President Mubarak had explained to the party leaders the recent events preoccupying Egypt since early October. He said that Mubarak was very frank in explaining all these events. He added: We reviewed all the measures that can be taken to confront these events, which concern both Egyptian-U.S. relations and Egyptian-Israeli relations. He pointed out that there was clear understanding among the meeting's participants.

Although there are voices calling for the severance of relations with the United States and Israel, Dr Ra'fat said, there are other voices that do not approve of such a measures, particularly with regard to the United States. We hope, he stated, to eventually overcome these difficulties. We also hope that things will return to normal, at least with the United States.

Ahmad al-Sabahi, leader of the Nation Party [al-Ummah] said that during the meeting President Mubarak was wonderful as usual. He listened to all of us and discussed the issues with total objectivity. Mubarak, he added, has agreed to hold periodical meetings with party leaders to discuss topical issues.

NDP Supports Mubarak, Condemns U.S. Action

NC162132 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpt] At its meeting today chaired by Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food security, and NDP secretary general, the NDP General Secretariat sent a cable of support for President Husni Mubarak's humanitarian decision to rescue the lives of hundreds of innocent civilians from sure death aboard the Italian cruise liner *Achille Lauro*.

In the cable, the NDP General Secretariat emphasized its condemnation of all forms and methods of terrorism. It also condemned the interception of the civilian Egyptian airliner. The NDP Secretariat affirmed that the party, its masses and its leadership, stand behind President Husni Mubarak as leader of the national march.

U.S. Said To Use 'Espionage' To Intercept Plane

GF170836 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic
0800 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Oct (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* today reveals new information pertaining to the hijacking of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* last week, which was peacefully ended by the joint efforts of Egypt, the PLO, and the Italy.

This information is summed up in the following: The United States made a request to Cairo to allow the dispatching of a U.S. mission to help end the hijacking of the ship. The Egyptian Government, however, declined to receive this mission, emphasizing that all Egyptian capabilities were being used to deal with the situation according to all contingencies.

The newspaper adds that following a personal request from U.S. President Reagan in a telephone conversation with President Mubarak, the latter allowed the presence of the mission in order to observe the situation closely in view of the fact that there were U.S. passengers aboard the hijacked liner.

The newspaper adds that this mission later supplied U.S. intelligence services with all the information which guaranteed the success of the U.S. piracy of the Egyptian plane after Tunisia refused to receive it.

The paper adds that this mission brought with it advanced espionage and monitoring equipment which helped it to monitor all the contacts and movements of the four hijackers.

AL-AHRAM on U.S. Reaction to Anger Over Hijacking

PM161537 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 15 Oct 85 p 1

[Ahmdi Fu'ad report from Washington: "U.S. Administration: Reagan's Message Aims at Expressing Regret at What Happened; Hysterical Campaign Against PLO in United States Mounting"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has announced that the aim of President Reagan's message to President Mubarak was to express deep regret at the aircraft hijacking incident and to say that this U.S. measure, although regrettable from its viewpoint, was necessary. While thanking Egypt and appreciating its stand and its attempts to end the crisis, the United States does not see that it is in its interest to anger or hurt the feelings of Egypt and the Egyptian people, Egypt being a state friendly to the United States which Washington considers its closest and best friend in the region.

The U.S. Administration explained that Reagan's message was a good step intended to improve relations between the two countries as rapidly as possible.

It is believed that the escalating anti-PLO campaign, which has reached a hysterical level in the United States, will be a basic factor which Shim'on Peres will exploit during his talks with President Reagan on Thursday, in order to eliminate any possibility of involving the PLO or any of the moderate elements representing it in the U.S. dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The campaign has reached a high pitch during the last 24 hours, particularly among Tel Aviv sources. Peres left Tel Aviv for Europe, en route to Washington, in order to meet with President Reagan and to speak before the General Assembly.

It is obvious that the United States, despite its fierce attacks on the PLO, is not inclined to conclusively blame 'Arafat for being the number one culprit in the recent hijacking operation and of supporting it despite the assurances of Israel and its intelligence. The U.S. Administration is trying to keep 'Arafat and certain PLO elements reasonably distant from the incident, in the hope of new developments that would lead to the resumption of the peace process and encourage the Palestinians to participate in it.

On the other hand *THE NEW YORK TIMES* today published a report saying that President Mubarak's strong statements condemning the U.S. stand and describing the hijacking of the aircraft as an unprecedented act of piracy, reflect the political atmosphere prevailing in Cairo and constitute an expression of the anger of the people and government, particularly since it was the United States which hijacked the aircraft and which is celebrating this as a major U.S. victory. Egypt, the report adds, has suffered from several problems since Israel attacked Tunis using U.S.-made aircraft. Egypt believes that the mounting popular outrage against Israel and the United States, which backs it, has been reflected in President Mubarak's statements since the hijacking of the Egyptian aircraft.

Further Coverage

PM161619 CAIRO AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 16 Oct 85 p 7

[Editorial: "What Is Not in Their Hearts"]

[Text] The American press is still carried away with its erroneous interpretation of the interception of the Egyptian airliner by six U.S. fighter planes which forced it to land in a NATO base on the island of Sicily.

THE WASHINGTON POST, a leading U.S. paper in the American capital, said in its editorial yesterday that America's friends have abandoned it and that the United States could be compelled to hurt its nearest friends in carrying out "acts of terrorism."

The same paper said: U.S. relations with Egypt and Italy must be urgently improved, the Middle East situation is now more explosive, and, therefore, the occurrence of new retaliatory terrorist acts against U.S. interests is not a remote possibility.

What the U.S. press calls U.S. "acts of terrorism" are in fact counterterrorism answering violence with violence — something which we and our officials have frequently warned against. The last warning was the statement issued last Friday by the Foreign Ministry explaining that counterviolence only leads to more violence. The U.S. paper perhaps grasped that meaning when it said that the situation in the Middle East became more explosive after the Egyptian plane was intercepted by U.S. aircraft and forced to land, making the recurrence of new retaliatory terrorist acts against the United States not a remote possibility.

The paper also concluded that, after this incident, there is need for urgent measures to improve relations with Egypt and Italy. So, have the U.S. media learned the lesson, are they at long last convinced of our frequent warnings, or is what is on their tongues not in their hearts?

AL-AHRAM on UK Press Reaction to Mubarak Remarks

PM161601 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 16 Oct 85 p 1

[Muhammad al-Hinnawi report: "U.S. Official Says Washington Understands Mubarak's Decision to Hand Hijackers Over to PLO"]

[Text] London — The British press yesterday gave front page prominence to President Mubarak's statements in which he said that the United States should apologize to the Egyptian people and not only to him personally, and that he still had not read U.S. President Ronald Reagan's message, as well as that he had decided to award the Egyptian crew members medals for their courage.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH described President Mubarak's statements as firm and to the point. It said that some U.S. diplomats in Cairo had admitted that the interception of the Egyptian plane took U.S.-Egyptian relations to their lowest ebb since the Camp David agreement was signed.

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reported yesterday that a U.S. official had revealed that President Reagan's letter to President Mubarak spoke of a degree of U.S. understanding of Egypt's decision to hand the hijackers over to the PLO.

Under the heading "United States Fails to Calm President Mubarak," *THE TIMES* says that President Mubarak was unmoved by the declaration by the U.S. Embassy in Cairo that it regretted what had happened, and he requested an apology from President Reagan himself. The paper adds that the United States is worried because the diplomatic repercussions of the Italian ship's incident are not yet at an end in Egypt.

In Washington, President Mubarak's statements on the interception of the Egyptian plane by U.S. aircraft figured prominently in the press and on television.

AL-AHRAM on Klinghoffer Death, 'Abbas Whereabouts

PM161637 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 16 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Increasing Possibility of Unraveling Ambiguity Surrounding Death of Italian Ship's Passenger"]

[Text] Damascus — The possibility of unraveling the ambiguity surrounding the American passenger said to have been killed by the hijackers of the Italian ship has increased. Meanwhile, there have been reports that he died of a heart attack. The Syrian Government yesterday suddenly announced that it had found the body of a person washed up hear the Syrian port of Tartus.

The Syrian Government has informed the United States to this effect. It is believed that the body belongs to Leon Klinghoffer, who is said to have been killed by the hijackers of the Italian ship and thrown overboard.

The body was today taken in a U.S. Embassy vehicle to Tishrin Hospital in the Syrian capital.

U.S. Embassy officials in Damascus said that they are awaiting for information from Washington regarding Klinghoffer in order to ensure that the body handed over to them is actually his. A Syrian source described the body as that of an old man. Klinghoffer was 69 years old.

A U.S. Embassy source said that an autopsy on the body, if it is established as being that of Klinghofter, will prove whether the man was murdered or died of a heart attack.

It was announced in Rome yesterday that a judge will go to Damascus to inspect the body and to establish whether or not it is that of Klinghoffer.

On the other hand, a U.S. ABC television report said that Muhammad 'Abbas [Abu al-'Abbas], leader of the PLO, is now in South Yemen. He stopped in Vienna en route to South Yemen from Yugoslavia after the Yugoslav Government refused to arrest him and hand him over to the United States.

The station carried an interview, which it said it held with Abu al-'Abbas in Vienna, in which he affirms that the hijackers did not kill the American passenger but that he died of a heart attack.

FBI Director William Webster said that the United States will seek to lay hands on him wherever he may be.

Meanwhile, Presidential Security Adviser Robert McFarlane said that he cannot say where Abu al-'Abbas is. Other officials said privately that hopes of arresting and trying him have become very slim.

Attorney General Edwin Meese said that the United States could carry out a military operation, if suitable conditions exist, in order to capture Muhammad 'Abbas, the PLO leader whom Washington accuses of being the brains behind the hijacking of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro*.

The Yugoslav ambassador in Washington said that his government did not arrest Abu al-'Abbas because there was no evidence that he is a terrorist.

An Italian judicial source in Rome said that the four Palestinians accused of hijacking the *Achille Lauro* were moved the night before last from Syracuse prison in Sicily to Spoleto prison, 100 km north of Rome. The source said that the accused have so far admitted that their aim was not to hijack the ship, but to attack a military base in the Israeli port of Ashdod.

They said that they changed their plans after a cleaner from the ship's crew surprised them in their cabin with their weapons. The hijackers denied killing the American passenger Leon Klinghoffer.

AL-AKHBAR Questions U.S. Desire for Peace

NC162339 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Oct (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* expresses its surprise at the U.S. Administration's announcement that it is still earnestly and seriously seeking to achieve peace in the Middle East. The paper says that one cannot be sure about this desire unless the United States proves its seriousness with tangibel evidence as soon as possible.

In the commentary in its Thursday issue, *AL-AKHBAR* points out that the difficulty of believing this U.S. desire is due to its strange reaction which described the savage raid on Tunis as legitimate defense against terrorism. The United States also exerted intensive pressure to cancel all peace moves which the PLO had intended to undertake.

In this regard the paper refers to the cancellation of the meeting scheduled to take place between the British foreign secretary and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, the cancellation of the delegation's meeting with the Luxembourg foreign minister in his capacity as chairman of the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers, and the cancellation of Yasir 'Arafat's speech to the UN General Assembly. The paper says that the heavy pressure exerted by the administration of U.S. President Reagan to cancel these peaceful moves by the PLO is inconsistent with the U.S. desire to achieve peace in the region. We are waiting for something to prove the sincerity of this desire.

Senator d'Amato's 'Provocative' Remarks Viewed

NC170956 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct (MENA) — Foreign diplomatic circles in Cairo have expressed their surprise at remarks by Republican Senator Alfonse d'Amato. At a party attended by U.S. President Reagan, he used language described as "low" and mentioned President Mubarak in inappropriate terms.

Some of these circles consider the Egyptian people justified in seeing these remarks as provocative. The Egyptian people do not

accept that their president and leader be offended, and they view these comments as a clear sign of ingratitude for the great humanitarian efforts that the Egyptian Government made to save the lives of the Italian ship hostages. These circles also believe that such irresponsible remarks will directly affect the friendship between Egypt and the United States. This friendship is currently undergoing a severe crisis in the wake of the interception of the Egyptair plane by U.S. fighter aircraft. These circles have expressed their regret that such remarks were made in the presence of U.S. President Reagan and his senior aides.

Students Stage Anti-U.S., Anti-Israel Protest

NC161815 Paris AFP in English 1808 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, Oct 16 (AFP) — Chanting anti-U.S. and anti-Israeli slogans, some 500 university students demonstrated today in the northeastern Cairo suburb of Heliopolis.

No violence was reported and police managed to force the students back inside 'Ayn Shams campus.

The students, who described U.S. President Ronald Reagan as an "animal," demanded an apology from Washington for its interception of the Egyptian Boeing 737 carrying the four suspected hijackers of the Italian liner *Achille Lauro*.

An estimated 3,000 students staged a similar demonstration at Cairo University last Saturday. Police intervened and about 20 demonstrators were injured.

PLO Spokesman Discusses British Decision

NC162307 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2215 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Oct (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of President Husni Mubarak's Office for Political Affairs and first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, has met with the Palestinian delegation currently on a visit to Cairo. The delegation includes Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] and Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, members of the PLO Executive Committee.

In a statement to be published in the Thursday edition of *AL-AKHBAR*, Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, official spokesman for the PLO, said that the discussion at this meeting had dealt with Egypt's position toward the PLO under the present circumstances. He noted that Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr Usamah al-Baz had both affirmed Egypt's support for the PLO and for the Palestinian issue during their meetings with the delegation. They also affirmed that Egypt will exert its utmost efforts to support the PLO's legitimate leadership on various levels.

Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman stated that the delegation had exchanged views with the Egyptian side on the British Government's position toward the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, particularly in light of Britain's changed stance 1 day before its officials were scheduled to meet with this delegation. Britain had requested to meet with members of this delegation in their personal capacity and not as members of the PLO. It had also asked them to recognize Israel and to renounce violence. These conditions were not agreed upon during British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's meeting in Aqaba.

'Abd al-Rahman said that the decision of the nonaligned states to withdraw their motion to invite Yasir 'Arafat to the United Nations was the result of U.S. and Israeli pressure and of President Reagan's threats.

'Abd al-Rahman affirmed that the PLO upholds the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Israel and the United States, he pointed out, want to strike at the parties to this agreement because their real antipeace intentions have been exposed. He said that Egypt and the organization are united by their common understanding vis-a-vis this campaign, which seeks to strike at the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

AL-AHRAM Commentary

NC162321 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2240 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Oct (MENA) — The commentary in the Thursday issue of *AL-AHRAM* deals with the question of the British foreign secretary's cancellation of his meeting with the Palestinian members of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The paper says that this cancellation represents a collapse of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's efforts to persuade Washington to begin a dialogue with the PLO in order to contribute to the region's peace process.

The paper refers to the heavy U.S. pressure on the British Government, which was followed by the cancellation of this meeting. U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a telephone call to Mrs Thatcher on the hot line, and the meeting was torpedoed.

The paper refers to the reaction of the British opposition Labor Party, which described the decision as a very mixed-up diplomatic action and a mistake, the consequences of which the British Government will bear.

The paper also refers to the British Government's attempt to dictate a new position which had not been agreed upon before to the two Palestinian members.

The paper thinks that the cancellation of this meeting must not provide a reason for closing the door of dialogue between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the British Government, the U.S. Government, or the European Community. Such dialogue serves the cause of peace and contributes to efforts to overcome the current wave of violence and counterviolence.

Arab 'Impotence' Viewed

NC161600 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Hasan Fu'ad commentary: "How Long Will This Sense of Loss, Impotence, and Squandering of Arab Resources Last?"]

[Text] It seems that the events in the region in the last 2 weeks which have shaken the entire world have not yet reached the ears of certain Arab regimes. Otherwise, how can we explain the complete silence of most Arab governments on the series of tragic incidents which began with Israel's reckless 1 October raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis and ended with the cancellation by the British Foreign Office — under strong U.S. pressure — of Monday's scheduled meeting between Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and the two Palestinian members of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation? This was followed by the postponement of today's scheduled session in Luxembourg between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and EEC representatives.

While the world accepted, albeit grudgingly, the silence and impotence with which the Arabs faced their numerous mishaps and crises, the decision by Arab leaders to remain deaf to recent events, which constitute the greatest challenge to the Arabs' dignity and sovereignty over their homelands, is unacceptable by any standard. Israel's reckless raid on PLO headquarters was more than a premeditated act of aggression. It was just as much a violation of the airspace and territorial integrity of an Arab League member. It was even the state which the Arabs choose for the Arab League headquarters when it was moved in 1979. This means that the very buildings housing the Arab League are within the reach of Israel's long arm. This also means that the territory of many other Arab states, which had considered themselves to be away from the frontline with Israel, are no longer so distant from the arm of Israeli arrogance and contentiousness. Actually, There are no Arab confrontational or nonconfrontational states anymore. All the Arabs are now equal in confronting Israel. Is it possible or permissible to continue the policy of silence and impotence? Is it possible for certain Arab leaders to continue the course of struggle through resounding words, reverberating slogans, and by bargaining with the Palestinian cause and Palestinian blood, which is being shed equally by the Israelis and the Arabs?

Recent events do not allow for any additional equivocation or sloganeering. They demand seriousness, clarity, and honesty. The Arabs have two choices before them and they must be unhesitating and unwavering in their selection. Either they choose the course of armed struggle or they choose the course of honorable and just peace. In both cases, the primary demand on the Arabs is to marshal their will, resources, and capabilities instead of dissipating and squandering them on differences and divisions. This will allow them to emerge from their present state of impotence, which is reflected in their inability to wage war or to apply political pressure to attain their legitimate rights.

The PLO has chosen the road of peace. It has begun its political struggle and has made great strides since the announcement of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement in February. Israel had to frustrate this successful political initiative and depict the PLO and its leader, Yasir 'Arafat, as advocates of terrorism and violence. Egypt came out in favor of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, backed it, and devoted all its work and efforts to support the PLO's peaceful march. The Zionist forces did their best to resist this advance and to fight Egypt's role, undertaken in cooperation with Jordan, to wrest the Palestinian people's rights from the Israeli occupation.

Throughout this conflict, a large number of Arab countries have chosen to remain silent and neutral. They have shown much impotence while taking little action. This situation led to our current state of division, fragmentation, and partisanship. The loser here is the entire Arab nation. Israel is the winner all the way. How long will we be at a loss? How long will the Arabs continue to waste their effort, potential, and resources? How long will they oppose the adoption of a position which unites word and will, clarifies our views, and then allows us to set off as one in the proper direction?

PLO Radio: 'Arafat Confers With Saddam Husayn
JN161837 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn visited brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] at his place of residence in Baghdad this morning. The Iraqi president was received by brother leader Abu 'Ammar, Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], and PLO representative in Iraq Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad.

During the meeting which lasted 2 hours, brother leader Abu 'Ammar and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn reviewed the latest developments in the Palestine question on various levels. President Saddam Husayn reiterated Iraq's firm and absolute support for the PLO and its positions and also stressed Iraq's continued support on all levels for our Palestinian people's struggle and their legitimate right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state. President Saddam Husayn also stressed Iraq's support for the PLO in its confrontation of the various plots being concocted against it and aimed at destroying the PLO and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

For his part, brother leader Abu 'Ammar expressed the appreciation of the PLO and the Palestinian people for the firm, principled positions of fraternal Iraq — president, party, government, and people — for supporting the PLO and our Palestinian people's courageous struggle. On the Palestinian side, the meeting was attended by Fatah Central Committee member brother Abu Iyad and PLO representative in Iraq Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad. On the Iraqi side, the meeting was attended by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and the president's secretary.

Communique No 1,990 Issued on 15-16 War Operations
JN161725 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Communique No 1,990 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 16 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue their courageous activities against the defeated enemy forces from positions of pride and honor along the battlefront.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Formations of our brave units in the VII Army Corps sector pounded enemy positions, weapons emplacements, and one enemy troop concentration, killing five, wounding many, and destroying one heavy-caliber machine gun position. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

2. A patrol belonging to one of our units clashed with an enemy patrol in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector, opened fire on it, and forced the enemy patrol to flee after killing one of its members. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our units destroyed an enemy vehicle, killing its occupants.

3. Our brave artillery units dealt intensive blows to enemy units and weapons emplacements opposite our units' positions in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, scoring effective hits. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy soldiers were killed and two others wounded.

4. Three enemy soldiers were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector and two enemy soldiers were killed in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. One of our forward units in the East Tigris III Army Corps sector dealt an accurate strike against one of the enemy's hovercrafts, completely destroying it, and set one ammunition dump on fire.

6. The criminal enemy forces shelled Mandali with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 October 1985

Foreign Minister Returns From London 16 Oct
JN161925 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri returned to Amman from London this evening. He was received by Dr Sami Jawdah, minsiter of state for parliamentary affairs; Taysir Tuwqan, Foreign Ministry secretary general; and a number of officials.

16 Oct Press on Husayn Remarks, London Meeting

JN161037 [Editorial Report] The three Jordanian Arabic-language dailies *AL-RA'Y*, *AL-DUSTUR*, and *SAWT AL-SHA'B* as well as the English language *JORDAN TIMES* on 16 October prominently feature King Husayn's interview with British television on the front page under the following banner headlines:

SAWT AL-SHA'B: "In a statement to British television, Husayn: We must re-evaluate our stands. Cancellation of meeting with the British side result of regrettable personal misunderstanding. We will discuss the problem with the PLO, the Palestinian people, and others. Our primary aim is to end the tragic situation in the region."

AL-DUSTUR: "Affirming the British Government's integrity in dealing with the joint delegation, Husayn says: Failure of peace efforts means disaster that will sweep the region and the world. We will re-evalute our stands and examine the problem with the PLO and the Palestinian people."

AL-RA'Y: "Explaining the reasons why a meeting was not held between Howe and the joint delegation, Husayn: Britain behaved with integrity; we are not complaining about its stand. One member of the Palestinian side was not aware [as published] and this is not our fault. We must re-evaluate our stands and examine the problem with the PLO and the Palestinian people. Peace march is not proceeding as it should and we will exert our efforts to avert certain disaster."

JORDAN TIMES: "King: Cancellation of London Meeting Is Regrettable But Britain Acted Honorably."

SAWT AL-SHA'B and *AL-RA'Y* devote their editorials to commenting on and paraphrasing the king's interview with British television.

None of the four dailies report or comment on the PLO statement on the cancellation of the meeting between PLO members and Sir Geoffrey Howe. The papers do not report any statements by any Palestinian leader on the subejct.

AL-DUSTUR Cites Need for Unified Arab Stand
JN161402 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 16 Oct 85 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "A Responsible Stand To Prevent Collapse"]

[Excerpts] The overall situation of the Arabs is no doubt going through the most dangerous stage in its contemporary history since it seems that the Zionist onslaught, which enjoys U.S. support, is at its peak of escalation and arrogance, compared with the state of complete collapse and endless retreat on the Arab side.

Though such a state of affairs is not new, a matter which the Arabs themselves concede, this is sufficient justification to propose once again a responsible Arab stand to stop the current state of collapse and put an end to the state of partition, estrangement, and loss in the Arab ranks.

When we demand such a responsible stand, we do so out of the profound belief that this nation possesses potential resources and the willpower to renovate the stand, if not rebuild it on firmer ground, and respond to the challenges of this stage, which warn all Arabs, whether close to or far from the direct confrontation line, of the gravest dangers and the worst consequences. omitted]

Although we do not have great hopes for reversing the regrettable Arab situation into an aspired fait accompli over one night, that does not lessen our belief that convening an urgent Arab summit, whether expanded or limited, will restore some of this nation's dignity which was dissipated by dissension, recriminations, and estrangement.

Samahah Denies Agreement Signed in Damascus

NC161819 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Michel Samahah today briefed Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, on the outcome of the tripartite meetings in Damascus. He also conveyed to him the official invitation of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to visit Damascus.

Samahah denied an AFP report that an agreement had been signed in Damascus yesterday. He did say that much progress had been made on the issues of national accord and ending the Lebanese war. The atmosphere of the meetings was positive and constructive. He confirmed Marwan Hamadah's statement that the results of the Damascus meetings will soon become evident.

Lebanese Forces representative Samahah indicated that the Syrian leaders and the members of the tripartite committee have welcomed the contents of Elie Hubayqah's speech in Juniyah.

Radio Monte Carlo Report

JN161914 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] The fourth meeting of the tripartite committee ended today. The members of the committee returned to Beirut. These members are Michel Samahah from the Lebanese Forces, Muhammad Baydun from the Amal Movement, and Marwan Hamadah and Akram Shyhayyib from the Progressive Socialist party [PSP].

A well-informed source close to the talks stated that the committee members, who met in the presence of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, reached agreement on a draft formula to end the vortex of violence, re-establish stability in Lebanon, and achieve national accord. The source described the atmosphere as very positive. Sources close to the three parties as well as Syrian circles are unanimous on considering the results of the talks as positive. Marwan Hamadah said that the talks were fruitful and their results will appear a few days from now.

No details are available so far on the new formula because all parties are being careful to make these efforts successful and maybe because they want this formula to be finalized during an expected summit meeting between President al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil before the end of this week.

I have also learned that the three parties agreed to strike at all those who seek to sow sedition. Each party will do so in the area which is under its control. I also learned that the announcement of the new formula will be preceded by a meeting in Damascus next week among Nabih Birri, Elie Hubayqah, and Walid Junblatt, who left Damascus. The leaders of the Lebanese National Unity Front remained in Damascus to pursue their talks with the Palestine National Salvation Front which began yesterday evening.

Karami Comments

NC161330 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Remarks by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting with President al-Jumayyil in B'abda on 16 October — recorded]

[Text] I had to meet with his excellency the president and discuss those events that have occurred and continue to occur in the country. We hope that these developments will lead to Lebanon's well-being and salvation. Our talks centered on events in Tripoli and their painful results, which culminated in vast destruction and ruination that devastated the town, sparing not a single resident.

This makes it incumbent upon us all to deal with these results and to start relieving the pain of these faithful and steadfast people, who are fighting for Lebanon's salvation. From the beginning, we tried to prevent what has actually happened, but no one can escape his fate. However, what counts is that we benefit from everything that has taken place, and that everyone learn their lesson so that this will not be repeated in any other area or town in Lebanon.

Thus, our discussions dealt with the current round of meetings, particularly those taking place in Damascus. We also touched on what we expect from these meetings. This makes us optimistic about the possibility of placing Lebanon on the right road and enabling it to save itself. We have repeatedly said that our salvation lies in our own hands. As Lebanese, we must ensure that we cooperate with another and resolve our differences and conflicts. This could then be followed by a role for our friends and brothers.

Syria, which is Lebanon's twin, has proven its sincere readiness to help us reach our objectives. We seek to curb the causes of destruction and ruination and of everything that could hurt Lebanon. This would allow us to direct our efforts toward development, reconstruction, and the confirmation of our national and pan-Arab role.

I hope that President al-Jumayyil's upcoming trip to Damascus will make it easier to draw up a program acceptable to all Lebanese and consistent with their best interests.

I wished his excellency the president good luck on his visit to New York, where he will attend the UN session marking that organization's 40th anniversary. We have our reservations about the United Nations, as its resolutions just seem to pile up without any serious attempt to enforce them. This is particularly applicable to the liberation of Southern Lebanon from direct or indirect occupation. Still, the United Nation is the one institution that embodies the international will and, on this basis, keeps the ultimate hope for world peace alive.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, in light of the promising atmosphere you just mentioned, is there anything preventing the cabinet from resuming its meetings?

[Karami] No, on the contrary, I agreed with his excellency the president to call a cabinet meeting for tomorrow, Wednesday, at 1100. The situation in Tripoli will be discussed, and we will supply the initial assistance needed to end its painful troubles. We must rely largely on ourselves in the treatment of any of our wounds. Having done that, we would be entitled to seek help from the Arab countries and our friends abroad.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, where will the cabinet session be held, and will all its members attend?

[Karami] I hope that all the ministers present in Lebanon will attend the meeting in B'abda.

[Question] There is talk of a security plan for greater Beirut. The members of the Tripartite Committee agreed in Damascus yesterday to end the fighting in Lebanon. Have you heard of this?

[Karami] I have heard that directly from you and from no one else. We hope that an agreement will be reached to end the fighting as soon as possible. We believe that this agreement will be a prelude to the conclusion of a comprehensive accord covering security and politics.

Lebanese Resistance Attacks Voice of Hope

LD170944 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0912 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, 17 Oct (KUNA) — Lebanese National Resistance today attacked the radio station of the militia collaborating with the Israeli occupation in the south of Lebanon, and destroyed part of the station and brought its transmission to a halt.

A KUNA correspondent in southern Lebanon stated that the Lebanese national resistance fighters today launched an early hour raid on the "Voice of Hope" broadcasting station, the mouthpiece of the militias led by Intwan Lahd, which is situated on Marj'uyun coast along Lebanon's southern borders with occupied Palestine.

He quoted a Lebanese Resistance Front source as saying that the resistance fighters clashed for 3 hours with the station's guards using machineguns, hand grenades, and rpg rockets.

The source said that one of the militia's guards' was killed and another wounded and the rest of them fled. The attack resulted in the destruction of part of the station and brought the transmission to a halt, which precluded, the station from resuming its normal morning transmission.

Immediately after the incident, armored Israeli reinforcements hurried to the scene and clashed with the Lebanese fighters using tanks, mortars, and heavy machineguns in combing operation which resulted in the martyrdom of 3 of the Lebanese fighters.

Islamic Liberation Group on Abducted USSR Envoys

LD161351 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1323 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, 16 Oct (KUNA) — One of the private radio stations here reported today that an unknown person, claiming to be speaking on behalf of the organization that abducted the Soviet diplomats, contacted the radio station and demanded that the demands by the organization for the release of the Soviet diplomats be speedily implemented.

The radio, the Voice of the Homeland [sawt al-watan], said that the unknown person claimed he was a member of the Islamic Liberation Organization and that his organization had submitted a number of demands to the quarters concerned in return for the release of the three Soviet diplomats now detained by the organization. The unknown person also said that the demands have not been met so far.

He threatened that the three diplomats would be executed if there is any further delay in meeting these demands, which are: closing the Soviet embassy in Beirut and bringing pressure to bear on Damascus to end what he described as its interference in Lebanon's internal affairs.

Beirut Reports Israeli Intercept of Spanish Ship

NC161914 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] A security source has reported that two Israeli boats have intercepted the cargo ship *Castro Bay*, which is flying the Spanish flag, off the Tyre port. They prevented the vessel from entering the port to unload 400 vehicles imported from Europe. The ship is still at sea surrounded by the two boats.

Khaddam Returns From Libya Visit
JN161801 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] We have just received the following report: Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus a short while ago following a visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during which he delivered a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in Libya, on the current Arab situation, particularly regarding the situation in Lebanon.

Assembly Speaker Receives Iranian Official
JN161554 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — (Ahmad Jenti), member of the committee charged with drafting the constitution in the Iranian Consultative Assembly, has praised Syria's distinguished, vanguard role under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the imperialist and Zionist aggressive schemes, as well as the capitulationist course. This came when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received (Jenti) and his delegation this morning. They discussed the current situation in the region, the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the Iraq-Iran war.

Vewipoints were in agreement regarding the need to bolster bilateral relations and to promote them in a manner serving the two countries' common interests and supporting their stands and abilities to confront all pressures and imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary conspiratorial moves in the region.

UAE Petroleum Minister Leaves Damascus
JN161636 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, left Damascus for his country at noon today following a visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He also held meetings with officials to bolster bilateral cooperation.

He was seen off at the airport by Dr Engineer Ghazi al-Durubi, minister of oil and mineral wealth; some senior ministry officials; and some state officials.

UK Meeting Cancellation 'Not Surprising'
JN162032 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Excerpts] The decision adopted by the British Government, announced by Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, on cancelling the meeting with the Palestnian side of the joint Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation is a slap to those panting after capitulationist solutions and those running behind the U.S.-Zionist settlement. The British decision was not surprising, especially for those observing events in the region and Western states' stands on them.

The present British stand hostile to Arabs and their cause is not new. In fact, it is an old historical position which goes back to the beginning of the Arab-Zionist conflict and even before the beginning of this century. Therefore, the British decision not to meet with the Palestinian side of the Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation is in line with the old British stand hostile to Arabs and supporting Israel and its aggressive and expansionist policy in the region.

What the British Government demands is what Washington and Tel Aviv demand. London demands from the Jordanian-'Arafatist joint delegation an overt, clear recognition of Israeli existence and of what is called Israel's right to exist within secure and recognized borders. London also demands, even before shaking hands with the aforementioned delegation, a frank and clear condemnation of Palestinian armed struggle currently labeled by the West as terrorism. This means that London, in accordance with the U.S.-Zionist way, wants to obtain everything before discussing what it can give. It will not give anything. London wants to assist Washington and Israel in pressuring the Jordanian-'Arafatist side to offer further concessions, headed by overt recognition of Zionist existence on Palestinian land.

Arabs must reply to this insult strongly. This requires before anything else the toppling of the Amman agreement and the Jordanian-'Arafatist deviationist course. Our Arab people, who toppled the 17 May accord, are able to topple the treasonous Amman agreement which led to the British stand and which may lead in the near future to similar stands on the part of Western European states.

The road to Washington, London, and Tel Aviv will therefore remain a kind of illusion. What has been taken by force can only be regained by force, especially since our enemy only understands this language. Thus, this enemy must be confronted and dealt with by this language whose usefulness was proved by the historical experiences of all peoples who attained their independence and achieved their freedom.

IDF Intelligence Chief Baraq Interviewed
TA162154 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Interview with the head of the IDF Intelligence Corps, Major General Ehud Baraq, by Nisim Mish'al, *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* military correspondent Eytan Haber, and Jerusalem TV military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky in the studio on 16 October — recorded]

[Text] [Mish'al] Good evening. The guest on "Moqed" this evening is Maj Gen Ehud Baraq, the head of the IDF Intelligence Branch in the General Staff. This is a first appearance by an intelligence head in this framework and naturally we will ask Maj Gen Baraq about the latest events in the field of terrorism, the status of the terrorist organizations, the development of the Arab armies and particularly that of the Syrians, and also about the chances for peace and risks of war in the area. Here with me in the studio are Eytan Haber, the paper *YEDI'OT AHARONOT*'s military correspondent, and our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky. Good evening, Maj Gen Baraq.

[Baraq] Good evening.

[Mish'al] Moshe, you are first, go ahead.

[Shlonsky] This morning it emerged definitely that the body discovered off the Syrian coast really is that of Leon Klinghoffer, the American Jew from the Italian ship. Is it now clear to us how he died? Did he die, as the terrorists say, of a heart attack, or was he simply murdered in cold blood?

[Baraq] We have no doubts that Leon Klinghoffer was murdered. He was chosen because his name sounded Jewish; he was dragged, despite his resistance, to the ship's railings; the youngest of the terrorists shot him in the head once or twice; at gunpoint, a Portuguese cleaner was taken and they tried to force him to roll the body over the railings. He did not succeed. They brought the ship's barber and the two of them, under threat, managed to roll him overboard. Afterwards, they took them in and forced them to change their blood-soaked clothes and clean the ship's decks. These facts, in our view, have definitely emerged from testimony collected from people who were on the ship.

[Shlonsky] Was there any intention of killing other passengers?

[Baraq] We do not know; that will emerge fully when the ship arrives at its port of origin in a few hours.

[Shlonsky] 'Arafat and his aides, some of them, are shrugging off responsibility for the ship affair. Israel claims there is a direct connection. What do we know about the link between 'Arafat, Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], and the hijackers?

[Baraq] Abu al-'Abbas is involved up to his neck in the planning, development, and evolution of this attack. Abu al-'Abbas is not a marginal figure, he is one of the men closest to 'Arafat. His headquarters is located in Tunis, in Hammam al-Shatt, not more than 100 meters away from 'Arafat's headquarters, which was destroyed by the Israeli Air Force bombing. He is a member of the supreme PLO operational body, the Executive Committee, which has 10 members including 'Arafat himself, Qaddumi, and Milhim and Khuri, the pair who went to Britain.

[Shlonsky] But the Italians and the terrorists claim that this fact does not link him directly with the hijackers.

[Baraq] We know beyond a shadow of a doubt that he is involved in it up to his neck. This matter is supported by a very broad spectrum of evidence, most of it sensitive, too sensitive to reveal to the public at this moment. At the same time, I have here one example from the spectrum of evidence, a section of a recording of talks between Abu al-'Abbas and the hijackers on the ship. Before I press the tape recorder button, I would like to explain that this refers to a stage during which the PLO had not yet assumed responsibility for the attack and was trying to attribute it to an extremist organization under Syrian aegis. Despite this, Abu al-'Abbas, who appears in the conversation as Abu Khalid, that is his name, knows the private names of the hijackers, he knows them by those names, he knows of their original plan and guides them...

[Haber, interrupting] What was their original plan?

[Baraq] The original plan was to capture a larger quantity of Israelis on the ship, to reach the Israeli coast and conduct attack-bargaining [hatqafa-miqu'ah] off the coasts or to enter into Ashdod or another port and carry out attack-bargaining and murder there. Let us return to the recording for a moment. He knows about another plan, directs them to carry out that, the other plan, not the complications with the captain [as heard] and still, after all that, they need a signal — agreed on with him — from him, and this means a signal agreed on in advance, and its purpose is to explain that he really is the source of the order and is not working under threat.

[At this point Baraq presses the tape recorder button and the conversation between the terrorists and "Abu Khalid," in Arabic, is played. Transcript is taken from Hebrew subtitles]

(Jayid): Abu Khalid here, Abu Khalid here. How are you receiving me?

Port Said, [this is] Majid on the ship. Send your instructions.

Port Said here, you'd better calm down.

Abu Khalid is asking for (Mamnuliv) and Majid. Keep the passengers safe. Keep the passengers safe.

Port Said. Roger.

Port Said here, he will make contact at once when the line improves.

Who is speaking? Is that Majid?

Yes, yes.

How are you, Majid?

Good, thank God.

Listen well. First, you must treat the passengers very well. Apart from that, apologize to them, to the crew and the captain, and tell them that our purpose was not to take over the ship. Tell them about your main purpose... do you hear? Tell them that our purpose was not to take over the ship. Roger?

Give a signal from Abu Khalid, so we know he sent the instructions. [end of recording, subtitles]

[Mish'al] Maj Gen Baraq, this recording and other evidence, were they brought to the knowledge of the Italians before they decided to release Abu al-'Abbas from Italy?

[Baraq] I do not want to enter into such details. I believe that as a result of the interrogation of the hijackers, the Italians have, and will have, sufficient evidence.

[Haber] Following directly from the recording we have heard here, is it not possible that, in such a large organization as the PLO, Abu al-'Abbas would work on his own without 'Arafat's participation?

[Baraq] With regard to some of the latest attacks abroad and other attacks, we know with absolute certainty that 'Arafat knew about them before and during their implementation. With regard to some of them about which we have not received information, we assume, with a very high rate of credibility, from our knowledge of such organizations' way of working, that it is not reasonable to assume that at such a sensitive time politically, 'Arafat would not know about every action when they begin to carry it out.

[Haber] Over the past week, the U.S. press has published reports saying that Israeli intelligence was a partner with the Americans in the affair of the interception of the Egyptian plane. Maj Gen Baraq, after all, you yourself are intelligence; was there such cooperation?

[Baraq] The Americans have an excellent intelligence service. They know very many things by themselves. There is a permanent framework of intelligence cooperation between them and us. It is constantly operative, whether or not there are events.

[Haber] Did it also work this week, that same permanent framework?

[Baraq] It has always worked, it is working now, it will work in the future.

[Shlonsky] With your permission, we will move on to 'Arafat's status. A summing-up of the last 2 week's events shows us a very severe blow to the PLO's military and political status. In your opinion, has 'Arafat's plan been disrupted?

[Baraq] The latest events have really been a blow to the PLO, both from the operational aspect — some of the attacks did not go as he had intended — and from the aspect of the exposure of the systematic attempt to avoid the responsibility for the operation in Larnaca, and afterwards in the ship, and they may also try to disclaim responsibility for the Barcelona attack. At the same time, this is a political blow embodied in the cancellation of the visit to Britain, the cancellation of the meeting in Luxembourg, the cancellation of 'Arafat's speech to the United Nations, and it may be the beginning of a rift between 'Arafat and Husayn.

[Haber] If this is the case, why did 'Arafat have to take military steps if he is constantly winning in the political field?

[Baraq] 'Arafat sees himself as working simultaneously on all fronts and enjoying the best of both worlds. He perpetrates attacks, goes for a session of joint political activity with Jordan, and gets out of, or releases himself from, the contradiction between these two channels by a systematic attempt to avoid shouldering responsibility for the attacks themselves. Whether he perpetrates the attacks because he does not want to stop the armed fight, or cannot, is of no importance for us. To the best of our knowldege, he does not want to. He sees the armed fight as an integral part of what he wants.

[Shlonsky] If this is so, has Israel any interest in killing 'Arafat?

[Baraq] I would prefer to answer that question, if it is raised, in a more suitable forum. Here, I would only comment that, according to the information in my possession, 'Arafat has a very good reason to beware of Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] and other Arab elements, no less than and maybe more than us. The second thing is, 'Arafat's disappearance — and he is not a child, he could disappear not necessarily as a result of a bullet or a roadside bomb — 'Arafat's disappearance would have an enormous affect on the PLO by virtue of the public, political, and symbolic weight he has amassed for himself over the years. In contrast to this, there is no way to predict what leadership the organization would come up with if it does not splinter into fragments after 'Arafat's disappearance and whether such a possible leadership would be more or less convenient, both in the field of attacks and in the political approach.

[Haber] By the way, was there any intention of hitting 'Arafat himself in the Tunis bombing, as the world's press published?

[Baraq] 'Arafat's presence or absence in the headquarters building was not a consideration in the plan.

[Shlonsky] You mentioned the political blows the PLO has taken over the past week. Could such political blows lead to and worsen a wave of terrorism?

[Baraq] I do not know about leading to or worsening. I have no doubt that the PLO will continue to commit impressive attacks, even if only to erase or take revenge for the number of failures it has suffered recently. It is very possible that it will try to commit them using bodies that are even more well-regarded and cut off from the official PLO.

[Haber] Maj Gen Baraq, over weeks and years we screamed to high heaven about the terrorists' headquarters in Jordan, and finally Tunis was actually chosen as a target for bombing. Why was Tunis given the preference?

[Baraq] At this time, and using this system, Tunis was the right target.

[Haber] Again and again we hear about the terrorists' headquarters in Amman. In your opinion, how is the presence of these headquarters affecting the level of attacks in Judaea and Samaria and Israel?

[Baraq] In my opinion, the presence of the headquarters beyond the Jordan River is the main cause for the increase in the number of terrorist attacks in the areas under our control. Perhaps I should try to describe the form in which it is having an effect: A man gets up in the morning in his home, in Nabulus or in Hebron. He takes a 2-hour trip to Amman, goes to the (Jabal al-Husayn) Quarter, where there is a four-story building not far from (Dahiyya) Square with a large sign on it: the PLO, the office of the commander in chief, 'Arafat. There he meets with Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] or Abu (Tayid). From there he goes to an operational apartment inside Amman, in some sort of residential quarter, or to Abu (Tayid's) apartment in the (Jabal Luha) Quarter, only a few hundred meters from Husayn's palace. There he is given money for an operation. He is given a briefing. He reports about any disruptions to planning he has come up against. He can train, he can be given instructions as to how the weapons will be smuggled to him. He returns to his home that same evening. If there is any disruption during the preparations, he is told to rush to Amman again, go back that same evening, and overcome the disruption. That cannot be done in that way and with that ease from Tunisia.

[Shlonsky] If this is so, in view of that description, why not hit the terrorist headquarters, as Eytan asked in his question?

[Baraq] A blow at the terrorists' headquarters is something which, if and when it is discussed, I will discuss in the forum which is, in my opinion, suitable. The PLO's headquarters in Amman are not immune to an operation against them; there are also other aspects concerned which are not solely related to terrorism.

[Shlonsky] Following the latest events, in your opinion, has any rift occurred between Husayn and the PLO?

[Baraq] I do not know. I believe that Husayn would not be sorry to see 'Arafat's PLO cut down, back to its natural dimensions. I am not sure whether Husayn will have the strength to try to enter into a political process with a Palestinian representation that does not have the PLO's blessing.

[Haber] In your opinion, what would Husayn prefer?

[Baraq] Among which possibilities?

[Haber] Between whether to continue with the PLO or choose a representation not made up of PLO members.

[Baraq] I cannot evaluate whether the rift created between them as a result of the latest events will cause Husayn to be able to try to enter [into negotiations] without a Palestinian representation nominated by the PLO. I do not know.

[Haber] Maj Gen Baraq, have we passed through or are we still at the peak of the current wave of terrorism?

[Baraq] I believe that as a result of the three latest attacks abroad, and the increased readiness of the security forces in the areas of prevention and making our presence felt inside the territories under our control, in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, in my assessment there is a chance that we are on the verge of a curbing of this wave of attacks. The attempts will continue. In my view, there is a very good chance of bringing the level of attacks to a tolerable level.

[Shlonsky] Do you believe the attacks will be concentrated abroad, as has happened in Barcelona, Larnaca, and other places?

[Baraq] The PLO has a problem. The borders [of Israel] are closed. This includes the Jordanian border, at the king's active initiative. They were expelled from Lebanon. The [Israeli] Navy is successfully, very successfully for the time being, closing the naval border, and let us hope this will continue. Only two alternatives are actually left to them: attacks abroad, and an attempt to perpetrate attacks inside the area under our control.

[Mish'al] We have exhausted the question of terrorism, so perhaps we should go on to other issues such as the strengthening of the Arab armies. Let us begin with Syria: Al-Asad has for years striven to strengthen his Army and enable it to deal with the IDF on its own. Is the gap between us and the Syrians closing?

[Baraq] From the quantitative point of view it is closing. As far as its ability to get everything possible out of modern and complex weapons systems, there is still a gap and we also have a good chance to maintain this gap in the future. At the same time, we have recently learned that in the course of the coming year Syria will receive MIG-29's, which are the most sophisticated aircraft the Soviet Union exports outside its borders; they are the Soviet answer to the F-15's and F-16's. The MIG-29 is a most advanced aircraft with a very good ability to identify targets on and direct fire toward the ground. We know that in the course of the coming year the Syrians will receive submarines and that they are currently making operational surface-to-sea missiles which can be fired from positions near Tartus or Latakia at targets offshore from Haifa or Ashdod. We know that the SA-5 system has been passed on to the Syrians and is under their full control. This system may attempt to hit high-flying aircraft, even over this studio in Tel Aviv.

Today, the Syrians have a regular army of 500,000 men, compared to a little fewer than 300,000 in 1982 on the eve of the Peace for Galilee Operation. They now have nine divisions, compared to six divisions on that same eve. This beefing-up is part of the preparations carried out by the Syrians to the eventuality that they might decide to deal with Israel militarily.

[Mish'al] I must tell you that this description sounds very ominous. In your capacity as chief of intelligence, are you not scared by these facts? Are you not concerned?

[Baraq] I am not scared, I look at the facts.

[Shlonsky] What do you think could cause Syria to set out to war and use all the arsenal you have just described?

[Baraq] In our opinion, Syria is not going to go to war in the next few weeks and there is no need to run to the air raid shelters. At the same time, the Syrians perceive a dramatic development in the political process among us, Jordan, and the Palestinians as a threat, and there is no doubt they will try to undermine it by attempting to assassinate Husayn, 'Arafat, or anybody close to them or by means of subversion or even by massing troops and threatening Jordan. If they fail to undermine the political process by this type of action, one should not rule out the possibility that they might try to torpedo it by entering a confrontation with us which would both stop the process and impose their way of solving the Israeli-Arab conflict on the top of the international agenda. We are aware of such a possibility and are closely following it.

[Mish'al] In other words, you talk about a trap and a dilemma whereby, if we make progress on the political process, the Syrians would threaten us with war from the north.

[Baraq] In my opinion, our topmost security interest is to preserve a situation in which Syria — being the only country which could launch a war at present — is isolated in the Arab world. Indeed, I do not know whether this is a trap but it is certainly a complicated situation. On the one hand, real progress in the political process in the next few months to some extent increases the odds of a confrontation with Syria. However, to the best of my knowledge, history cannot be stopped and a pause in the political process among us, the Jordanians, and the Palestinians, on the one hand, and between us and Egypt on the other will — not in a matter of months but within several years — lead to the gradual denuding of the substance of the peace treaty with Egypt and to a possible gradual slide of Egypt into the circle of hostility; it may not lead it but it may be driven into it. We will have to wrack our brains and see how to maneuver between these two possibilities.

[Mish'al] You will agree with me that the two parts of the equation you are describing are not equally strong. The Syrian threat to our northern settlements is not the same as your description of an Egyptian threat in the Sinai in the future. The equation you describe has different values. Based on purely military considerations, anybody given the choice would opt for not having a war with the Syrians.

[Baraq] You misinterpreted me if what you think is that the attempt to enter a political process automatically means war with the Syrians. That is not the case. The way they see it, the Syrians have a rather wide range of options, other than beginning a conflagration with us, directed at torpedoing the political process. What I said is that if all the other means at their disposal fail, one should not rule out the possibility that they might attempt to enter into a confrontation with us. It should be clear that the Syrian leadership is headed by a group of military professionals, level-headed and experienced generals who know the balance of powers exactly as it really is and who realize the risks the Syrian Army would be taking by entering into an all-out confrontation with Israel on its own. In my opinion, they will think very carefully before making such a decision.

[Haber] Maj Gen Baraq, is it not possible that in the event of a political process the Syrians might aim their cannons at Jordan? This has been known to happen in the past.

[Baraq] It may very well be that as part of their attempt to torpedo a political process the Syrians might concentrate forces on the Jordanian border, threaten Jordan, and even create military friction on a low level along the border. To the best of my knowledge, the Syrians will be wary of carrying out a mass invasion into Jordan. Let me remind you that the Syrian president, Al-Asad, was the commander of the Syrian Air Force in 1970. He refused to send the Syrian Air Force into the adventure in Jordan. When the task force returned and people began pointing an accusing finger at it saying that it had botched the operation, Al-Asad's reaction was to take over the government.

[Mish'al] I would like to go back to your earlier remarks because I think they were interesting. Given the equation whereby if the political process with the Jordanians and the Palestinians progresses the Syrian threat will increase, while if the process with the Egyptians does not advance we would have problems with the Egyptians in the south, how does the political apparatus get out of this dilemma? What is its choice in light of the picture you, in your capacity as chief of intelligence, depict here?

[Baraq] I do not think it is appropriate to ask a gentleman in uniform political questions. The Israeli Government will discuss the issue when it becomes relevant, and whatever it decides will become Israel's policy.

[Haber] I would like to go back to the question of war with Syria. If or when it breaks out, God forbid, what will Syria aim at? Will it make do with conquering Ramat Magshimim on the Golan Heights or will it seek to reach Haifa?

[Baraq] They would be very happy to conquer the entire Golan Heights. Under certain circumstances, the conquest of Ramat Magshimim and neighboring settlements, or Mount Hermon and the handful of Druze villages in its vicinity might also be perceived by them as a sufficient target to prevent a political process from what they would consider a position of power.

[Shlonsky] Is the Intelligence Corps built to provide early warning of a possible strike or limited operation on the Golan Heights?

[Baraq] I do not want to elaborate on this question. I would just say that the early warning mechanism is at present much better than on the eve of the Yom Kippur War. At the same time, it is impossible to guarantee 100 percent that we might not be taken by surprise because the Intelligence Corps, the thousands of its men and the other intelligence branches of the State of Israel, regard their success in submitting timely early warning as the supreme test of the system.

[Haber] Does President al-Asad need days or hours to put his troops into action?

[Baraq] In its present situation, starting from the moment this program is being aired, he needs days. However, if he wanted, he could within hours — quite a few — bring his Army to a status in which it could sustain an operation for a long time.

[Haber] Has the evacuation of his Army from Lebanon to the Golan Heights helped him in this regard?

[Baraq] The evacuation of his Army from Lebanon to the area along the Golan Heights has largely expanded the defensive breathing space of the Syrian Army in the event of an all-out attack by Israel and its offensive breathing space; it had less impact on its capabilities during the first 18 or 24 hours, since it had sufficient troops at its disposal on the Golan Heights for this purpose even before that.

[Shlonsky] In that situation, could the Syrian Army drag Israel into a permanent mobilization of the reserves to deal with a beefed-up Syrian border?

[Baraq] I do not want to discuss the Syrian options. In my opinion, the bottom line is that there is a state of deterrence between us and Syria in the full sense of that word. In my view, the Syrian leadership understands the situation very well.

[Mish'al] We talk all the time about the option of war with Syria, so perhaps we should try and talk about another possibility. Could no political agreement, a tacit agreement such as the well-known concept of red lines, be taken into consideration? Could such an agreement not be taken into consideration with the Syrians at present?

[Baraq] An agreement or a technically veiled understanding about the parameters of our activities in southern Lebanon or their activities in the Tripoli area may be possible. So far, all our attempts to make some kind of contact with the Syrians — not to mention discussions — have not elicited any response whatsoever from the other side. It is hard for me to see a real understanding in the long run with Al-Asad's Syria and its extremist and uncompromising policy of force which strives to impose its idea of a solution of the conflict from a position of strength.

[Mish'al] Being the chief of intelligence, could you tell us what the real condition of President al-Asad is?

[Baraq] Despite our requests we have failed to bring him to Israel to undergo checks at Beilinson Hosptial. [general laughter] We rely on indirect reports. During the last few years, he apparently had a heart attack. In addition, he may be afflicted by a hereditary disease of the blood vessels, the nature of which is not clear to us. He may have a slight diabetic condition which is controlled with medication and all sorts of combinations of these ailments. Al-Asad is not an healthy man, and he works very hard -- against the recommendations of his physicians. Nevertheless, I would guess that we will see him around for years to come.

[Mish'al] Could you indicate Al-Asad's heir?

[Baraq] In our assessment, his brother, who is one of his deputies, enjoys a stronger position in the Western media than in the centers of power in Syria proper. It seems to me it is most likely that, in the event of Al-Asad's disappearance, a collective leadership might crop up, at least at the beginning. These leaders may include (Al-Shihabi), (Khaddam), (Huli), (Duba), and perhaps some other Alawite division commanders. It is our estimate that this group will continue to uphold the principles of Al-Asad's policy, at least until another leadership arises from within it or from the outside.

[Haber] Has the IDF's deterrence diminished in the eyes of the Syrians in the wake of the Lebanese war?

[Baraq] I do not think so; the bottom line is no. The Israeli Air Force made an overwhelming display of its supremacy both in the air and against anti-aircraft systems, which we believe crushed their expectations about a confrontation. As for the ground froces, the Syrians are under the impression that they succeeded in maintaining their integrity, although the fact is that they were expelled from the southern part of the front line and lost many weapons and positions. The Syrians have since then made intensive efforts to improve themselves with the help of Soviet advice and training. At the same time, they do not know what is happening in Israel on that level. In my opinion, they perceive this deterrence as being maintained in full.

[Mish'al] It seems we have covered the question of the Syrians. So, let us go over to Egypt. Has Mubarak's position been undermined in the wake of the latest riots and incidents in Egypt?

[Baraq] In my opinion, Mubarak's regime is not about to fall and it is still stable. There is internal ferment. Not only were the Israeli and U.S. flags set ablaze in the demonstrations, they also said that Mubarak is a coward and U.S. agent and that he is going to be the next one on the stage, alluding to Al-Sadat. Mubarak has a problem with the fundamentalists in Egypt. Incidentally, this is Sunni rather than Shi'ite fundamentalism. He has many other problems, both economic and social, and I do not envy him. At the same time, he continues to maintain democracy in Egypt at a level unprecedented since the revolution. In my opinion, the bottom line is that he is still in control of the situation.

[Haber] Maj Gen Baraq, where does Egypt stand in your evaluations of the situation as chief of intelligence? Is it still considered an enemy?

[Baraq] Egypt is a country with which we have a peace that we hope will develop and blossom. At the same time, we are following the gradual strengthening of its army by a combination of sophisticated Western weapons and Eastern weapons that the Egyptians have had for a long time. We are constantly following this process.

[Shlonsky] We spoke about the strengthening of the Syrian and Egyptian Armies. Jordan is also strengthening and is now requesting new weapons from the United States. To what extent do modern weapons in the possession of the Jordanian Army pose a threat to Israel?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned and from the security point of view, these arms deals are very serious. Many F-16's and mobile Hawk batteries are a very serious phenomenon when positioned so near to our vital areas.

An F-16 can take off with 3 tons of bombs from a Jordanian air base and be over this building or any location in the center of Israel wtihin a matter of minutes. This is a very serious situation. In our opinion, the Jordanian Army does not need these batteries for anything other than aggression. With 20 stationary Hawk batteries, Jordan can cover and defend the central sector of its

country, 90 percent of its population, and almost its entire infrastructure.

[Shlonsky] Will you tell IDF personnel in Washington and Israeli politicians to lobby against the supply of any U.S. weapons to Jordan?

[Baraq] There is no doubt in my mind that as long as there is no peace agreement between us and Jordan, the only position that can be advocated by the State of Israel is to oppose any deals for the supply of ultramodern weapons to Jordan.

[Haber] Who is operating all those tanks in Saudi Arabia and Libya? Do they have sufficient personnel?

[Baraq] The Libyans do, but the Saudis have difficulties in maintaining the tanks. They have a considerable number of foreign — Pakistani — teams to operate them. This is not a task force of Pakistani units. These are Pakistani soldiers who for an appropriate salary — I assume their wages are high considering the Saudi resources — operate the tanks for the Saudis.

[Haber] Some people claim that the Intelligence Corps and its main assessments over the past 20 years have generally been mistaken. The eve of the Yom Kippur War, the 6-Day War, the peace agreement with Egypt. How do these events affect your evaluations?

[Baraq] In my opinion, it is a fact that there have been quite a few mistakes and quite a few successes in evaluation. In my opinion, there will continue to be mistakes and successes in evaluation. In order to cut down on the risk of a repetition of what happened on Yom Kippur, we have very much strengthened the research departments in the Mosad and the Foreign Ministry. We have built up an independent supervisory body; it supplies assessments that contradict the establishment's assessments, without being subordinate to anybody in the establishment. We know...

[Haber, interrupting — first word indistinct] the contradictory evaluations?

[Baraq] I read them, I pass them on to every group of decision-makers, quite often a debate is initiated concerning them, and we often accept some elements from them.

[Haber, interrupting] In your opinion...

[Baraq, interrupting] Let me finish. We are trying to pass on raw intelligence to a small group of decisionmakers, so they do not read only the digested, worked-out result and get an unrealistic feeling for the original reports; it seems to me that, something that is more important than all of this, we are trying to maintain an atmosphere of openness inside this entire establishment, within the framework of which the young captain from the younger generation in the military or from the research department of any other body will not be deterred from expressing his opinion about the reality as it is, even if it absolutely contradicts all his superiors' positions.

[Shlonsky] Is there no fear that, because of your great fear of the mistakes of the past few years, the Intelligence Corps' positions will be less firm?

[Baraq] I do not think that firmness is the key word in situation assessments. It is very important for the implementation of raids, for difficult moves in all fields, but firmness in situation assessments is a terrible thing. There must be a clear determination of position, an indication of the other possibilities, and an explanation of why, at this moment, according to these data, we prefer to choose this or that possibility.

[Mish'al] Maj Gen Baraq, we are at the end; 40 minutes of broadcast have come to an end. Perhaps one last question: As head of the Intelligence Corps, do you also sometimes have sleepless nights?

[Baraq] No, I sleep very well. My problem is getting up.

[Mish'al] Well, in this optimistic atmosphere I can conclude the program. I thank you for coming to the "Moqed" studio; I also thank Eytan Haber, Moshe Shlonsky, and you, the viewers in your homes. Good night.

Peres Meets Shultz, Discusses Fight Against Terror

TA170609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Report by Washington-based correspondent Razi Barqay]

[Text] A very sympathetic media and a welcoming administration are receiving Peres during his visit, a visit which was planned a long time ago but whose timing — immediately after the Italian ship incident — is working in Israel's favor. Thus, for example, for the first time the two countries are speaking openly about cooperation on the matter of the fight against terrorism. Last night Mr Peres revealed plans to consolidate this cooperation in an orderly and permanent fashion.

[Begin Peres recording] I believe we have reached maximum cooperation on the matter of the practical fight against terrorism. I believe that the two governments will also want to formulate this as an orderly precedent for the future. [end recording]

Two interesting points emerge from the short talk Peres had with Secretary Shultz: The prime minister practically lauded King Husayn's behavior. He expressed satisfaction over Jordan's abstention from joining its Arab sisters last night at the United Nations. In addition, he is encouraged, as he put it, by Jordan's attitude toward the break between the PLO and London. He also held a long tete-a-tete with Shultz this afternoon, which is evidence of the plan to conclude matters without any fear of the contents being leaked.

Incidentally, Mr Peres was asked this evening whether the rumors that he recently met secretly with Husayn were true. He replied: I have a short memory. This reply aroused smiles and speculations among the U.S. correspondents. On another issue, Mr Peres prefers to remain silent, at least for the time being. He refuses to react publicly to the Likud's criticism of him; however,

officials in Mr Peres' office responded very sharply this morning. In their opinion, this criticism has partisan motives. They added that a case such as this, in which a prime minister currently on an official visit abroad is attacked by people within his government, is unprecedented.

Peres, Austria's Sinowatz Hold 'Friendly' Meeting

TA161219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister left Vienna this morning, the second leg of his visit abroad, for the United States. Our correspondent in Vienna, Lucien Meisels, said the prime minister had a generally satisfactory 24-hour stay in the Austrian capital:

[Begin recording] Before departing, Peres had a meeting with the Austrian chancellor, Fred Sinowatz, which was described as very friendly. Now I know that this is a very well-worn phrase, but in this case it would appear to have been to the point. Both sides agreed that despite occasional mishaps, the relations between the two countries were good. This was also confirmed by Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz, who expressed satisfaction that the meeting of the Socialist International had not led to any conflict. In this connection I might add that the Austrian chancellor is one of the few Austrian leaders who have been very reticent in their declarations about the Middle East, and it is no secret that his relations with ex-Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, his predecessor, are not very close. [end recording]

Shamir Criticizes Peres for Stance on Husayn

TA161101 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1042 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir joins in the criticism Minister Sharon leveled at the prime minister, saying that the definition of Husayn as a peace-seeking leader is unacceptable to him. Husayn's partnership with the PLO, Shamir said, is incompatible with efforts to achieve peace. Talking in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Shamir added that the government cannot act according to an Alignment policy: When this is the case, angry reactions are triggered.

The Alignment's Simcha Dinitz told Shamir that the Likud is trying to restrict the prime minister's movement for reasons not related to the issues at hand, and this arouses the question whether the Likud fears Mr Peres' success. The Citizens Rights Movement's Yosi Sarid said the foreign minister is doing everything he can to torpedo the prime minister's mission and is, in the meantime, also torpedoing the peace efforts. Our correspondent Gil Ronen reported from the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Objects to International Aegis

TA161239 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Report by Knesset correspondent Hayim Zissowitz]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's appearance before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today came against the backdrop of the mounting tension between the Likud and the Alignment around the prime minister's trip to Washington. Yitzhaq Shamir, who both initiated the remarks and also thus responded to comments made by some committee members, took issue with the prime minister, though in a subdued manner. Mr Shamir does not accept the prime minister's belief that Husayn wants peace. Husayn's partnership with the PLO makes such an assessment seem incredible, and halts any progress toward peace. Furthermore, the words of praise lavished on Husayn merely harm Israel because they might influence Congress' decision when ruling on Husayn's arms requests. Shamir also has reservations about conducting peace negotiations with Jordan under the aegis of an international conference. He quoted himself as having told the Soviet foreign minister that such a conference would only serve as a stage for propaganda, and would not promote the peace process.

Regarding the Soviet Union, Minister Shamir said that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz asked him whether Israel was interested in the renewal of ties with Moscow, to which Shamir responded: We are interested in the resumption of relations with every country, but not at all costs. If the condition is the inclusion of the Soviet Union in the peace process, Israel will object to this.

Further to remarks made yesterday in his faction's meeting, Yitzhaq Shamir said: This government should conduct a policy that is acceptable to both the Likud and the Alignment, and this should also be clear to the prime minister. If this is not the guideline, one can expect reactions which may at times be rather harsh.

Likud Ministers Attack Peres; Arens on Controversy

TA161247 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Report by Dan Eisenberg]

[Text] The latest battle between the Likud and the Alignment is, for now at least, a fight with a phantom. Peres is holding his cards close to his vest, and none but his closest advisers know for sure what he will be offering in Washington. Nonetheless the stakes are high; there is very little trust between the Likud and the Alignment to begin with, and there are genuine substantial differences between the two parties over the disposition of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza.

The trouble was fueled by the prime minister's refusal to discuss his trip in the Cabinet prior to his departure. There are some ministers, like Moshe Arens, who accepted that decision, however reluctantly. Others, like Ari'el Sharon, said it was part of the prime minister's plot to act behind the back of the national unity coalition. There are two major issues involved in the present

controversy. One is the so-called interim stage, reportedly a proposal by Peres to reach agreement with Jordan on the implementation of autonomy. No one quite knows what such a plan would involve, but Likud spokesmen have stated clearly that they are for autonomy. One of them is Moshe Arens:

[Begin Arens recording] The Camp David agreements are today Israel policy, an Israel commitment, and therefore we will follow the commitment that we have undertaken, which includes even those among us who were not very enthusiastic about the Camp David agreements at the time. [end recording]

The controversy over an international conference is easier to understand. The prime minister has indicated he would consider such a conference if it included only Western European countries. The Likud is opposed to this, says Minister Arens:

[Begin Arens recording] Even countries like Great Britain and France, who have displayed a very strong pro-PLO bias in past years, a very strong bias toward Arab countries — Britain has an embargo on the sale of arms to Israel and sells everything under the sun that it can sell to Arab armies in countries that insist that they are in a state of war with Israel — I think their presence at the negotiating table will contribute nothing. In effect, it will make what is difficult under any circumstances impossible. [end recording]

The fight between the parties has begun. All that is lacking is the cause, and that might be forthcoming in the next few days.

Rabin: Israel To Overcome Terrorism 'Soon'
TA161405 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The defense minister has said the PLO headquarters in Amman controls and guides all the acts of terrorism committed in our area, including the katyusha firing from Lebanon. He disclosed that most of the cases of murder committed recently by terrorist squads were carried out using weapons stolen from the IDF and from Israeli citizens. In Minister Rabin's view, Israel will soon overcome terrorism. For this purpose, the security services have been reinforced, the IDF presence in areas where disasters may occur is to be reinforced, and the war against incitement is to be stepped up. The defense minister think the IDF raid in Tunis encouraged President Reagan to order the interception of the Egyptian plane. He emphasized that Israel must continue to lead the war against international terrorism. The defense minister made these remarks at the agricultural conference in Kibbutz Ayelet Hashahar.

Husayn Facing 'Moment of Truth'
TA170528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] In Jerusalem last night Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said the moment of truth had arrived for Jordan's King Husayn. Rabin said that recent events must make it clear to Husayn that he will not be able to reach peace with Israel if he continues to cooperate with PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat. Rabin was speaking to a UJA [United Jewish Appeal] delegation from the United States:

[Begin Rabin recording] King Husayn has to make up his mind and to decide: Does he want peace with us? If he wants, without 'Arafat, with Palestinian leaders, yes. Anyone of the authentic leaders of the West Bankers, the Gazans, to join with him would be fine with us, and I believe that they have to participate in the peace process because their fate, their future, will be decided in these negotiations. Therefore, this is the moment for him to make up his mind: Does he want to go to peace with Israel or does he hesitate, as he hesitated for so many years? [end recording]

Rabin on Defense Cuts, PLO Role in Terrorism
TA161526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Report by Hayim Hecht]

[Text] The picture of Israel's security situation should be formed on the basis of a view extending beyond yesterday's newspaper headlines, Yitzhaq Rabin said, pointing to all the Arab countries which he claims are presently stepping up the regional arms race and are nurturing the military option. Mrs Thatcher visited the region and signed contracts on the supply of arms to the tune of $4 billion, and the U.S. Administration is offering Jordan arms worth an additional $2 billion. The Soviets are not sitting back idly, either. At the same time, only Israel is slashing its defense budget, but this will not continue any longer, he stated.

[Begin Rabin recording] It is inconceivable that under these circumstances Israel should be the sole country in the Middle East to severely harm its defense. Since the summer of 1983, we slashed $650 million from the defense budget, a defense budget cut unprecedented since the establishment of the State of Israel. [end recording]

As long as the Iran-Iraq war continues, Rabin said, it would appear that our eastern front will not present too many hazards, but, he added, our past experience has shown that our predictions of the dates of the outbreak of wars certainly justify our old sages' statement that the gift of prophecy was bestowed upon fools.

As for our policy in Lebanon, Rabin said, for the moment all the prophets of doom have been proven wrong:

[Begin Rabin recording] The security strip, which has been part of this Cabinet's policy, stands firm. Twelve booby-trapped vehicles have been stopped along the northern boundary of the security strip over the past 6 months. Just imagine what would have happened if no security strip existed.

Nevertheless, there have been instances of katyusha launchings against Israeli territory. The threat of terrorism from Lebanon has not been eliminated after 2 and 1/2 years of war in Lebanon. [end recording]

The PLO was dealt a serious blow in Lebanon, but its terror bodies departed unscathed. The PLO's terrorist commands are currently located in Amman, controling all the terrorist attacks

in the region. While the PLO was pretending to be marching toward peace talks at last, the *Tiberius* left on its murderous mission on the PLO's behalf.

[Begin Rabin recording] Its crew was trained for 11 months in North African countries. Before that, they were trained in an area in the southern tip of the Arab peninsula. Their mission was to land off the coast of Tel Aviv with rubber dinghies, and, if unable to reach the IDF headquarters and the Defense Ministry, to carry out an indiscriminate massacre of the inhabitants of Tel Aviv. In other words, this operation was initiated 14 or 15 months ago; the testimony of 8 of the 28 [terrorists] from that operating force who remained alive proves this. [end recording]

Most of the arms used recently in the murder cases were stolen from Israelis, the defense minister stated, and many of the hand grenades hurled at us in Judaea and Samaria are IDF-issue. This state of affairs must be terminated.

The IDF operation in Tunisia, the defense minister charged, undoubtedly encouraged President Reagan to make his latest moves. Even her majesty's government consequently succeeded in extricating itself from the quagmire in which it found itself in relation to the PLO delegation. In short, Rabin summed up, we have reached a state in which we have revealed the PLO's real murderous face, but this does not mean that we will now be able to force the issue: The efforts toward peace cannot be coupled with a demand for action here and now in any direction. We must hold internal deliberations on this, too, rather than only seeking sympathy overseas. The eternal search for peace, the defense minister stated, is one of the elements that contribute to the IDF's strength.

Egypt's Khalil: 'Dark Cloud' in Relations To Pass

TA161024 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 Oct 85 pp 1, 11

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Shefi Gabay]

[Text] "The crisis in Egyptian-Israeli relations caused by the Israeli attack in Tunisia is a 'dark cloud' which will pass, because peace with Israel remains strong and will not be harmed." This was said by Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy chairman of Egypt's ruling National Democratic Party, in an interview to *MA'ARIV* yesterday. This is the first interview given by a senior Egyptian official to an Israeli correspondent since the Israel Air Force attack in Tunisia.

Khalil said the cool relations prior to the attack in Tunisia were a result of "Israeli procrastination" on the Tabah issue. He clarified that while it is true that Israel has withdrawn from Lebanon, the "heavy-handed policy" implemented in the West Bank later on is also a factor working against the peace.

Answering a question, Khalil claimed that not only the citizens of Israel are frustrated with the peace with Egypt, but the same holds true for the Egyptian public. According to him, this is the time to sit down and solve all the pending problems between the two countries.

Khalil evaded the question regarding the way the Egyptian authorities handled the murder of the seven Israelis in the Sinai, saying that Israel has blown the incident out of proportion. He reiterated the claim that this was a lone incident perpetrated by a man who will be punished, and who in doing what he did harmed President Mubarak as well.

Khalil demanded that the atmosphere between the two countries be cleansed, and promised Egypt will not accept any deals by any Arab body which would come at the expense of the peace agreements, to which it will remain faithful.

Basyuni on Status of Relations, 'Arafat's Role

TA161117 Tel Aviv KOTERET RASHIT in Hebrew 16 Oct 85 pp 13, 43

[Interview with Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, by Tom Segev; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: What is the current situation between Israel and Egypt? Would you describe it as a crisis, a rupture?

Answer: A dark cloud which will pass. Do not forget that after Israel's attack in Tunisia there were other incidents, such as the Italian vessel, the intercepted Egyptian airliner, and student demonstrations in Egypt.

Question: You did not mention the murder in Ra's al-Burqa'.

Answer: Certainly, certainly. We were as grieved and pained as you were, not less.

Question: This was not noticeable in President Mubarak's television appearance. He talked, among other things, about the Egyptian psychology, which he says the Americans fail to understand. I ask myself whether you really understand the Israeli psychology.

Answer: I have been in Israel for 6 years and I read Israeli public opinion very well. I am grieved by what happened in the Sinai just like any Israeli. I have not stopped saying so over the radio, on television, and in the press. President Mubarak has sent condolences to the prime minister and expressed his sorrow over the misunderstanding which resulted from that television appearance. We are doing all we can to improve the atmosphere.

Question: It is a pity that nobody from the Egyptian Embassy participated in the funerals of the victims. That would have improved the atmosphere.

Answer: I was busy meeting Peres and Arens. There is also a security problem entailed in participating in such a funeral. In any event, we expressed our condolences to the families.

Question: Have you interviewed the survivors of that incident in the framework of the investigation you are conducting?

Answer: We asked the Israeli Government to give us the results of the pathological examination. We did not conduct such an examination in Egypt out of consideration for Israel's request

that the bodies be returned quickly. We know what took place there, but if we need additional information we may turn to the survivors of the incident.

Question: Is the soldier who shot the Israelis under detention?

Answer: Certainly. What did you think? If it emerges that he is insane, we will institutionalize him. If it emerges that he is not insane, we will try him. If convicted, he can expect the death penalty. Let me remind you that there is no country free of insane people who suddenly start shooting. This is what happened to Al-Sadat, and even Reagan was shot. Let me remind you of your own crazy soldier, Goodman, who shot at people praying on Temple Mount. Such things happen; it is very unfortunate and shocking, but it should not affect bilateral relations.

Question: What have you learned from the fact that the PLO continues to deal with terrorism?

Answer: We believe that peace with 'Arafat will be stronger than peace without him. This is why we try to involve him in the process. We think he is one of the most moderate people in the PLO, not to mention the fact that he is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. However, this is not only a judicial issue. He tells us that the PLO has stopped dealing with terrorism, whereas you tell us the PLO is continuing with terrorism. You claim to possess intelligence evidence for this, but you do not make it public. 'Arafat, contrary to this, denounced terrorism not only in private meetings with Mubarak, he denounces terrorism in public. He denounced the Larnaca attack and he denounced the hijacking of the vessel.

Question: And do you believe him?

Answer: Yes, as long as there is no evidence to the contrary. Let me give you an example: It was discovered that the British terrorist who participated in the Larnaca attack was one of 'Arafat's bodyguards. However, this was 3 years ago, in Sidon. Perhaps he no longer works with 'Arafat, but with some other organization. Or take me for example: I participated in three wars against Israel, in 1956, 1967, and 1973. I spent almost 28 years in the army. When I left the army I was a brigadier general. Had I remained in the Army instead of going to Tel Aviv I would have been a full general now, but the fact is that I am here and there is peace. Things change; I stopped shooting, and I am talking.

Exchange of Diplomatic Representatives With Poland

TA161933 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1920 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] An Israeli diplomatic representative will shortly be sent to Warsaw, the Polish capital, and will operate from the building which in the past housed the Israeli Embassy. Israel itself will be represented in Warsaw by the Netherlands. This has been learned by our correspondent Ya'aqov Ahime'ir.

Poland will also send a representative to Israel who will operate from the offices of the Polish Bank House in Tel Aviv. The Israeli and Polish representatives will hold the rank of advisers. However, they will enjoy full diplomatic rights, including diplomatic immunity. The rapprochement in Israeli-Polish relations is being effected with the knowledge of the Soviet Union. Our correspondent adds that the Foreign Ministry believes that Israel and the Ivory Coast will resume their diplomatic relations within a few days.

Five Terrorists Attack Voice of Hope 17 Oct

TA170736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0723 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The following details are available on an explosion last night at the Voice of Hope television station: According to army of southern Lebanon [ASL] sources, a five-man terrorist squad attacked the Voice of Hope broadcasting station in southern Lebanon at 0100 today.The station's guards opened fire, killing three terrorists. Terrorists who were carrying explosive charges were wounded, and, as a result of the explosion, part of the building was damaged. In addition, one of the civilian workers and an ASL soldier who was at the site were killed. The broadcasting station is situated approximately 1.5 km southwest of Al-Khiyam, and has ceased broadcasting since the explosion.

IDF, ASL Conducting Searches

TA170839 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0830 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] IDF and ASL forces are currently carrying out widespread searches in southern Lebanon, particularly in the area surrounding the Voice of Hope station which was attacked by terrorists. Curfews have been imposed on several villages. The security forces are searching for additional charges; they are also investigating where the four [as heard] terrorists who attacked the broadcasting station originate from and whether they were assisted by local residents.

Israeli Arab Linked To Murder of Israelis in Spain

TA170536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The Arab suspect held in Spain in connection with the murder of two Israeli seamen in Barcelona is an Israeli citizen who left Israel about 18 months ago. General Baraq told the Voice of Israel that Hisam al-Kurdi had connections with the Fatah organization before he left. Baraq said Al-Kurdi was sent to Europe on a terror mission by a group subordinate to Yasir 'Arafat.

Police Minister on Increase in Terror Incidents

TA161002 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
16 Oct 85 p 2

[Report by Knesset correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Text] Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev said the number of terror incidents in Israel and the administered areas went up nearly 40 per cent in the first 10 months of this year compared with the

same period in 1984. But there were 10 per cent fewer incidents in the administered territories and about 10 per cent more inside the Green Line, the police minister noted during a briefing for the Alignment Knesset faction.

The number of terror acts perpetrated by individuals not linked to any organization had risen to 50 per cent, he said. Bar-Lev said that although intelligence-gathering had intensified since the withdrawal from Lebanon, the task of coping with individuals instead of organizations was more difficult.

Surveying punitive measures, Bar-Lev said 99 persons have been detained on suspicion of abetting, encouraging or covering up for terrorists, although the authorities did not have enough hard evidence to obtain convictions in their bases.

Bar-Lev said the air attack on PLO headquarters in Tunisia had been planned a long time ago, but was never carried out because Tunisia was classed as a nonconfrontation state with peaceful intentions. Israel had been left with no choice, he said, after the sharp increase in terrorist incidents.

Mass Evacuation of Tunisian Jews to Paris Denied

TA161925 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1918 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Reports arriving in Paris from Jewish sources in Tunis deny claims that a mass evacuation of the Tunisian Jews to France has begun. This was learned this evening by our correspondent Victor Nahmias. The rumors of the evacuation spread in the wake of a report alleging that two airplanes full of Jews coming from Tunis had landed in Paris. A senior source in the Jewish community in Tunis said that his community is not afflicted by a tendency to abandon Tunisia. The source added that the Tunisian Government had promised to improve control over the safety of Jews and to put an end to the anti-Semitic propaganda emanating from Libya.

OAU Urges Cancellation of South African Execution

EA170910 Dakar PANA in French 1853 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 16 Oct (PANA) — On Wednesday [16 October] the OAU appealed to the international community, particularly Western countries and the UN secretary general, to put pressure on the South African regime to save the life of Benjamin Moloise.

According to the OAU press communique, the organization has learned with deep emotion of the racist South African regime's decision to hang Benjamin Moloise, an innocent freedom fighter, on Friday 18 October.

"The decision of the South African regime was taken despite the international community's growing demand to impose sanctions against the racist regime in an effort to isolate it from other nations. This means that the racist regime is preparing to reinforce its apartheid policy at the risk of generating further criticism from the international community", the communique added.

The OAU once again condemned the racist regime's decision and made an urgent appeal to the international community to deploy efforts with a view to quashing the decision to hang Moloise.

ALGERIA

Soviet Energy Construction Minister Arrives

LD170512 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The Soviet minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, Chirskov, arrived in Algiers this afternoon. He is the guest of Minister of Energy Belkacem Nabi, with whom he will be holding meetings. Chirskov will also visit technical projects, and industrial, oil, and gas installations at Hassi Messaoud, [place-name indistinct], Hassi Er Rmel, and Arzew. The Algerian-Soviet talks will enable the two ministers to review the energy situation and exchange views on the subject.

LIBYA

Intelligence Chief Denies Reports on Attempted Coup

LD161423 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1347 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, 16 Oct (KUNA) — The chief of the Libyan intelligence department, Yunis Abu al-Qasim today denied that there was an attempted coup against Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and said that the reports of a coup attempt were a fabrication of American and Egyptian intelligence.

In an interview with the Italian newspaper, *LA REPUBBLICA*, published here today, Abu al-Qasim said there is close cooperation between Libyan and Italian intelligence for the good of "both countries' security."

He termed reports that Carlos is in Libya as untrue and said that he met Carlos in 1975 when he had talks with him following the abduction of OPEC officials. He said that Carlos is a "criminal."

Speaking on the disappearance of Lebanese Shi'ite leader Imam al-Sadr, he said: "Imam al-Sadr was invited to attend the September revolution anniversary celebrations in August 1978. The imam insisted upon being treated as a leader of a state and demanded a seat on the platform of honor alongside Col al-Qadhdhafi. When he was told that there were no seats allocated for the leaders of states, he became angry and departed Libya."

He added: "Our investigations have revealed Imam al-Sadr's movements since his departure from Libya until his arrival at Rome airport. Italian judges have come to Tripoli and investigated the matter in complete freedom, particularly Judge Dominico Siga. I believe that the Italian judges were convinced of the Libyan views in this regard. We believe that Imam al-Sadr disappeared in Italy and that what the Lebanese Shi'ites say is untrue, for we had no enmity toward the imam and had no reason to invite him and then abduct and kill him."

Syria's Khaddam Conveys Al-Asad Message 16 Oct

Arrives, Meets Jallud

LD161446 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, as an envoy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has conveyed a message to the leader of the revolution from the Syrian president on the situation in Lebanon and has reassured him of the stability of the situation in Tripoli in northern Lebanon. In his message the Syrian president acquainted the brother leader with the developments in the situation in the region. The brother leader handed a letter to the Syrian envoy for President Hafiz al-Asad briefing him on the outcome of the brother leader's recent visit to the Soviet Union. The meeting was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud.

Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Tripoli this morning, where he was met upon arrival by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and the head of the Syrian relations bureau in the Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to a JANA correspondent 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that his visit to the Jamahiriyah falls within the framework of coordination between the Jamahiriyah and Syria with regard to strengthening the Arab stance in facing the imperialist challenges to which the Arab nation is being subjected. He added that the imperialist and Zionist challenges which the Arab nation is witnessing are aimed against this nation and its central cause, Palestine, due to the fragmented Arab reality. He said that all of us and the live force in the Arab homeland must unite our efforts to confront the imperialist challenges and plans and the Zionist onslaught.

Departs 16 Oct

LD161613 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Oct (JANA) — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left Tripoli this afternoon. He was seen off by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud.

Algerian Aircraft Flies Over Libyan Town

LD161623 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Oct (JANA) — At 0845 today an Algerian aircraft flew at low level over the town of Ghadamis. This aircraft was under the control of Libyan radar and the Libyan air defense system.

JANA has learned that the Libyan Arab Air Force did not intercept the aircraft and that Libya did not submit a protest on this matter because Arab airspace is one and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah does not object to any Arab aircraft using its airspace — Tunisian, Algerian, Egyptian or other — since the goals of the Arab nation and its airspace is one. However, it does not allow any foreign aircraft to use its airspace.

SUDAN

Garang Stresses Commitment to Dialogue

JN161054 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 16, (SUNA) — John Garang, leader of Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) reaffirmed today the movement commitmment to dialogue for solving Sudan's problem.

Interviewed by *AL-AYYAM* daily newspaper Garang welcomed dialogue with all political parties and Sudanese People's Armed Forces.

Garang affirmed in the interview, which will be published here tomorrow, SPLM commitment to the national unity.

He further rejected ethnic trend and any coup attempt. The essence of issue, according to Garang, is not the southern question, it is the problem of governing the whole country in the future. Meanwhile, the national committee to be assigned for preparing for constitutional conference on the southern question will be named next Saturday, announced the rapporteur of the conference ministerial committee Dr. Amin Makki Madani.

Madani affirmed the door is open for Garang and all the political forces to participate in the conference.

On the other hand the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country (NASC) received today a written message from Garang in reply to a message sent to him earlier.

NASC spokesman Idris al-Banna said these developments are positive step towards reconciliation.

The NASC is aware of the contacts conducted by the national reconciliation committee with SPLM, Al-Banna said adding that letter of Garang to NASC chairman and the joint statement project are to be issued.

Al-Banna urged the national reconciliation committee to meet all the political groups to lay down the contacts outcome.

Meanwhile, chairman of NASC current session Dr. Khalid Yagi announced the NASC will issue decisions on Garang message when the studies, which are due to start today, are complete.

In latest developments Prof. Muhammad 'Umar Bashir, rapporteur of the round table conference, has met recently Dr. Garang.

Garang affirmed his movement is a national one and it believes for Sudan's unity, democracy, justice and equality, Bashir announced.

The political groups of the southern Sudan welcomed the current development towards reconciliation. Garang's message opens channel to positive dialogue. The southern politicians said urging the two sides to stop the propaganda war.

Official Reports Talks With Garang in Addis Ababa

JN171045 Khartoum SUNA in English 0938 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum Oct 17 (SUNA) — Member of the National Reconciliation Committee, an affiliate of the National Alliance for the Country's Salvation Prof. Muhammad 'Umar Bashir, said that he had contacted rebel leader John Garang in Addis Ababa last Saturday.

Prof. Bashir, who is also a lecturer at the Afro-Asian studies institute, Khartoum University, said that the contacts were being made within the endeavours of the National Alliance.

He added that Garang had assured him that the SPLM [Sudan People's Liberation Movement] ideology was a national one and that the movement was committed to the national unity.

Prof. Bashir said that Garang emphasized that democracy, justice and equality could be snured through fair political participation and denied any racist tendency of the movement.

However, Prof. Basir said that the dialogue was positive and that channels of dialogue should be extended to all political forces.

He remarked that he had earlier conducted similar contacts with some of Garang's aides in London.

Meanwhile, Prof Bashir will today hold a press conference at the premises of the Ministry of Culture and Information to reveal the details of his meeting with Garang.

On the other hand the current chairman of the National Alliance, Dr Khalid Yagi said that Garang's message to the Alliance was in response to a message the Alliance had sent him earlier.

"The Alliance message stressed the necessity of halting bloodshed and urged him (Garang) to sit around a negotiating table to discuss national issues," Yagi said.

The added that the Alliance would issue a decision about the message when it was thoroughly studied by all sides concerned.

TMC Vice Chairman Views South, Recent Events

JN161624 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Oct (SUNA) — General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, vice chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], has welcomed any efforts exerted by any internal or foreign side to solve the southern problem. He indicated that Sudan has not received any official notification from the Egyptian Government vis-a-vis its contacts with the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, asserting that Sudan does not oppose any foreign or internal effort to resolve the southern problem.

In a statement to SUNA regarding Sudanese-Egyptian relations, Tal al-Din said that since the outset of the uprising, Sudan's foreign policy has been clear regarding efforts to improve neighborly relations with all countries. He said that Sudan is still trying to normalize relations with Ethiopia. His excellency added that Ethiopia will realize in the future that Sudan was serious in

trying to improve relations. He noted that the Ethiopian side has many doubts about Sudan's seriousness in improving relations.

In his statement, the TMC vice chairman said that the offices in charge of Eritrean refugee affairs in Sudan do not do anything harmful to Ethiopia. He said that these offices do not recruit refugees or collect arms for fighters inside Ethiopian territory. He stressed that these offices are only in charge of Eritrean refugee affairs and are interested only in information and social aspects.

The TMC vice chairman added that Sudan is among those calling for closing Arab ranks. He added that within this framework a Sudanese-Palestinian meeting took place and Sudan moved to mend the rift among Arab countries. He added that both official and popular sides are taking part in this. He noted Palestinian leader 'Arafat's meeting with the National Alliance and his call for establishing a popular Sudanese effort urging Arab unity and an Arab summit conference.

Gen Taj al-Din explained that the objectives of the transitional period were defined from the beginning as being four and were listed in accordance with their priority. These objectives were: fighting famine and desertification; supporting the economic situation; resolving the southern problem; and holding elections. He added that highest of the achievements of the transitional period is the approval and signing of the transitional period constitution, which reassured all those who have any doubts about the transitional period and its conclusion on the fixed date.

Gen Taj al-Din said that the priorities of the transitional period have changed somewhat. This is because foreign support has alleviated the problem of famine and because Sudan's agricultural products this year will solve this problem. Therefore, the basic problem is to resolve the southern question and hold elections.

His excellency hoped elections would produce honest Sudanese elements that will keep Sudan away from disturbances and divisions and will form a stable government to ensure the country's political, economic, and social stability in order to entrench democracy in Sudan.

Regarding the state of emergency declared in the country, the TMC vice chairman said that this is natural because Sudan is a target of foreign parties. He added that many parties are trying to exploit what is taking place inside Sudan to fragment its unity and that many foreign parties are trying to make changes in Sudan in the service of their interests, especially [words indistinct] through which Sudan is passing. He asserted that the state of emergency helps control those who aim at fragmenting Sudanese unity and the course of democracy.

Regarding recent incidents of rebellion, Gen Taj al-Din said in his statement to SUNA that investigations and interrogations are still going on and that a political side represented by the Sudanese National Party led by Rev Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush played a role in this rebellion, despite the condemnation and denial of the rebellion by those affiliated with this party.

His excellency added that they, as military men, consider what took place inside the Armed Forces a rebellion until all investigations are completed. He added that the interrogations taking place with nonmilitary people will disclose the link between the military and civilians.

Party Official Praises Efforts for Dialogue
EA162056 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1736 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Oct — Dr 'Ali 'Uthman Muhammad Salih, the foreign relations secretary of the National Unionist Party, has commended the efforts made by the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland to forge links between it and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement - Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLM-SPLA]. He said peaceful, democratic dialogue and the principle of dialogue constitute the road to solving Sudan's problems.

Dr 'Ali 'Uthman said in a press statement that the party does not doubt for a moment the SPLM-SPLA's belief in peaceful, democratic dialogue as the primary option toward solving the homeland's problems, arising from of the party's experience with the leadership of the popular movement ever since the outbreak of the April Revolution.

His excellency stressed the need to expedite practical steps to bring peace to the country and to hold the proposed constitutional conference. He called on the political [remainder of item not received]

Prime Minister Addresses UN General Assembly
JN161058 Khartoum SUNA in English 1027 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] New York, Oct 16, (SUNA) — The creation of the United Nations has been a decisive historic event, an important development in human cooperation and a turning point in the joint group work, Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah said in his address to the United Nations General Assembly here yesterday.

Our participation in this session has a new taste for its comes in a moment where Sudanese people have uprooted 16 years of dictatorship, Al-Jazuli said.

He said the new government in Sudan was preparing the ground for the implementation of full democracy in the country. Sudanese Government has, since it took over, reaffirmed it sticks to the charters and principles of the United Nations, Al-Jazuli affirmed.

Al-Jazuli addressing the UN General Assembly, has emphasized the role of UNICEF [United Nations Children Fund] in the Sudan in the fields of vaccination.

He further underlined the role played by the United Nations in containing international difference campaiging for peace and disarmament. He went on to call on the U.N. General Assembly to draw plans aimed at disarmament by the year 2000.

Al-Jazuli called on the international community to take the necessary measures for ending the South Africa's racist regime of apartheid. Apartheid is a crime against human kind, he argued.

He also pointed to the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis October first.

Such acts are aimed at undermining stability and shattering peace in the region, he said.

Missing Plane Exploded Due to 'Technical Failure'

JN161117 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Oct (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has said that the military plane that was reported missing east of Bor in southern Sudan the day before yesterday exploded due to a technical failure. It is believed that the pilot of the plane was martyred.

In a statement published by the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* today, the minister said that the security and military situation in southern Sudan is reassuring.

SPLA Official Inspects Wreckage of Downed SAF Plane

EA161915 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 oct 85

[Text] On 13 October 1985 SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces shot down a Sudan Air Force [SAF] F-5 jet fighter that was bombarding SPLA troop positions in Bor to give air cover to Siwar al-Dhahab's forces that had began a renewed offensive — the third in a row — to open up the Bor-Juba route.

After the downing of the Fighter Lieutenant Colonel Daniel (Aweid) Akuot commander of Twik Twik Battalion proceeded on behalf of SPLA high command member and zone commander of Southern Upper Nile and Equatoria Administrative Areas, Major Arok Thuon Arok, to inspect the crash site.

A radio SPLA correspondent who accompanied Lt Col Daniel (Aweid) and saw for himself a twisted metallic chunk, that was once a SAF F-5 jet fighter, sent us the following report.

Upon receiving instructions from Maj Arok Thuon Arok, member of the SPLA high command and the zone commander of Southern Upper Nile and Equatoria Administrative Areas, Lt Col Daniel (Aweid) Akuot, who Commands SPLA's Twik Twik Battalion moved to the scene of last Sunday's F-5 disaster, several miles east of Bor, arriving there at precisely 1100 hours local time on 14 October 1985. Lt Col Daniel (Aweid) conducted an inspection of the remains of the enemy F-5 jet fighter. The aircraft which was hit by an SPLA SAM-7 antiaircraft missile nose dived to the ground and almost instantaneously exploded on impact excavating a gaping crater 7 meters deep and 10 meters in diameter.

The blast was so forceful that tiny fragments of the aircraft mingled with earth and the blood-soaked remains of the two pilots had been catapaulted to a distance of about 200 meters from the hole carved out by the crash. The larest piece of the aircraft which could be recovered bears the government flag. A photograph of these and other parts of the plane were taken before being collected for subsequent delivery to Maj Arok Thuon Arok. According to eyewitness accounts the F-5 fighter, before being hit by the missile, had dropped three shells that misled SPLA troop locations and fell near a cattle camp but failed to detonate.

The missile which brought down the F-5 had been fired by sargeant George (Okon) Deng of Twik Twik Battalion. The deafening roar of the F-5 explosion is said to have been heard 20 miles away from the site of the crash and the aircrafts engine is still smouldering.

SPLA Forces Attack Government Troops in Akobo

EA161836 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] On 13th of October a company of Eagle Battalion, led by First Lieutenant Matthew Mathiang, Lieutenant Abraham (Machar), Lieutenant Marco (Malau), and Lieutenant Adriano Ring, heavily shelled Akobo town, inflicting on the enemy substantial casualties in both men and material. This has been revealed here today by a Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] correspondent in the area, who has added, that SPLA forces which had infiltrated, raided, and shelled Akobo, seized and carried away to the bush all the fuel Siwar al-Dhahab's forces had in stock and which consisted of 30 barrels of diesel fuel and 3 barrels of Benzine. The combined force, made up of elements of Jamus, the commando unit, and Eagle under the overall command of Captain Paul Garang Deng, have now placed Akobo under complete siege.

Meanwhile, defectors from Akobo have confirmed that Siwar al-Dhahab's soldiers in the town have run out of food.

SPLA Claims Capture of Fanjak Police Headquarters

EA161828 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Fanjak District in Upper Nile came under heavy SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] attack on 11th of October 1985. According to Radio SPLA correspondent in the area, the attack, which was conducted by units under the command of First Lieutenant Paul Gat Ngor, led to the capture of police headquarters, prison warders premises, and the town council area. The Army garrison and the police and prisons administrative buildings were also burned down in the course of the attack. The correspondent has added that the Army barracks and the buildings housing the police and prison personnel were badly damaged. Details of enemy casualities are not yet known, but it is believed that enemy losses were heavy.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Communique Lists Ethiopian Casualties

LD161350 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1232 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Oct (KUNA) — A Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea [PFLE] military communique circulated here today says that the People's Army for the Liberation of Ethiopia,[the front's] military wing, has killed 450 Ethiopian troops and shot down a MIG-23 on the battlefronts of Halhal, Nafqah [spelling as received], and on the plains of the northern Eritrean coast.

The communique adds that the Ethiopian forces launched a large-scale attack last Sunday in the liberated Eritrean territory on the axes of Halhal and Nafqah after the PFLF had ended the preliminary meetings with the Ethiopian regime. The latter had steered the meetings into a dead end because it feared open negotiations and the participation of a third party which the front did not name in its communique.

The communique adds that the Ethiopian forces have tried to open up a new battle axis in the northern coastal plains using parachutists who are jumping from Antonov cargo aircraft and 30 helicopters. They have also tried to use armored forces in the plains.

The communique sums up the Ethiopian losses in the fighting as follows: 420 dead [as received], 650 wounded, and 11 prisoners, while 200 weapons of various makes were captured. Furthermore, a MIG-23 aircraft was shot down yesterday in the suburbs of Afabet.

KENYA

President Says Ugandan Talks To Resume 21 Oct

EA161751 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The President Daniel Arap Moi, today made a 7-hour inspection tour of proposed tea zones around government gazetted forest in Lari division of Kiambu District.

Meanwhile, the Uganda peace talks are expected to resume in Nairobi on 21st of this month, President Moi has said. The talks participants are the Ugandan Government and the National Resistance Movement. President Moi and General Tito Okello, Uganda's head of state and chairman of the Uganda Military Council, discussed resumption of the talks and the examination issue during a telephone conversation this afternoon.

UGANDA

'Second Part' of Defense Minister's News Conference

EA162307 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1827 GMT 15 Oct 85

["Second part" of news conference address given by Colonel Wilson Gad Toko, defense minister and vice chairman of the Military Council, at Kampala International Conference Center in Uganda on 14 October — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Toko] Our proposal was that we must have a head of state [for the Military Council] and the chairman of that Council who himself is a national figure and therefore should not be counted as any fighting group. After him, we said UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Forces] should have eight seats in the Council; NRA [National Resistance Army] should have six seats in the Council: Fedemu [Federal Democratic Movement], two; UFM [United Freedom Movement], one; UNRF [Ugandan National Rescue Front], one; and FUNA [Former Ugandan National Army], one. This was the proposal.

On the other hand, some of you are aware of what NRA proposed: that they would like to have: UNLA, seven;NRA, seven; Fedemu, one;UFM, one; UNRF, one;FUNA, zero — and then they will have to bring in political parties.

For the time being I leave the analysis of that proposal to you people. Maybe some of you may have specific questions on that. The other details will be given to you in the write-up.

But, the point we have to remember here is that the composition of the Military Council, as far as government proposal is concerned, was tied to a package of other things. That package includes the formation of the national army, disarmament, and ceasefire. So we looked at it as a package. Therefore, it is no use taking, for example, the composition of the council — and, say — well, NRA, seven, and UNLA, seven. That is parity. Ok, its all right. Why don't you accept it?

On the other hand, we feel that when you look at that package — and that brings me to the next point, which is disarmament. The government proposed that there should be total disarmament amongst all fighting groups. Now, when we say disarmament, we are very much aware of the complications of implementation and so on. But just looking at it on its face, disarmament works in favour of fighting groups, because UNLA has known bases. The battalions are known, our numbers, they are known in a register, and it is very easy for anybody to go to Jinja, Moroto, Arua, Gulu, Mbara and say: We are disarming UNLA. That is easy. But if somebody asked you how many barracks NRA has, none of us here knows. But yet, we went to that extent to say the onus of handing over those arms falls on the various fighting groups. If you are genuine, you want peace and you don't want any more bloodshed, it is up to you to take out all the guns you have and say: Here I am — I am very genuine, the guns are here.

Therefore, the question of disarmament was proposed by government to reflect government's determination to bring about peace, because if we are the first people to disarm ourselves, then whom

are the other fighting groups fearing? We went as far as saying both the Army and the police would be disarmed. And with that, it would then give us an opportunity to smoothly move towards the establishment of a truly national army based upon criteria to be agreed upon.

Obviously, in that interim period you would need some kind of organization — some kind of setup to keep law and order in the country and the security of the country. And we suggested that we bring in foreign troops. Government suggested that foreign troops, preferably from Commonwealth countries, be brought in. Our brothers in NRA are totally opposed to disarmament and the bringing in of foreign troops. Therefore they have said they cannot disarm their people because it is a people's army: well trained, well disciplined, and they are invincible. Well, I don't know whether I should agree with all that, because (?you) know the modern way of looting these days is you go and break a bank and they give you a chit that (?are) from I.O.U. — I.O.U. — very smart way of looting.

Of course, you pressmen, you don't call it looting. When a UNLA soldier goes with a gun, that is what you know as looting. I think we must seriously ask ourselves: What is it that makes it difficult for anyone to put down his arms? What is he up to? Does he fear to face the people and seek the people's mandate in any election? Does he only see power through the muzzle of a gun? These are some of the questions we must ask seriously. Otherwise, discussions during peace talks would be rendered meaningless.

This, we have said, is an interim government. Therefore, it is not for any single fighting group tp determine for the people of Uganda what they want. That is why lastly we said there would be a national conference after successful discussions with various fighting groups. There would be a national conference which would bring together various representatives from fighting groups, from political parties, from various religious groupings — elders and so on — to discuss what sort of Uganda of tomorrow they would like to see. And it is out of that conference that a mandate for any extended period of whatever interim government we would have until the country is logically led to civilian rule [sentence as heard].

As far as the security situation in Uganda is concerned, I know that this country has had rather unfortunate experience with the military establishment in that under various regimes, the army has misbehaved. And indeed, there has been similar experiences before the military coup. There have been some incidents after the military coup: Incidents where soldiers or people in uniforms with guns have involved themselves in most unbecoming practices — lootings, harassing of civilians, rapings, killings.

The question I would like to put to all of you is: Who is doing these things? Those of you who are Ugandans do know that since the war of liberation '78-'79, hundreds and hundreds of guns infiltrated into this country. We have heard that uniforms after uniforms being brought under various governments and these have spread all over the country.

Now, it is very important to understand that not everybody who is seen in some kind of uniform which looks like a military uniform and carrying a gun is not necessarily UNLA, because they are all carrying the same uniform.

Some of these Ugandans operating under various names have been in UNLA. They defected with their uniforms — some of them defected with their guns. Therefore, I would like to say as minister of defense that while I am committed to disciplining my soldiers, the UNLA, I would like the general public to understand that not everybody who rapes in uniform — who steals, who kills, who loots — is necessarily UNLA.

We have arrested soldiers — we have arrested officers of UNLA who have engaged themselves in such unbecoming acts, and we will continue to do so untiredly. To reflect the council's determination, we did announce the establishment of the general court martial, a court martial which will be responsible for the disciplining of not only UNLA soldiers but members of the other fighting groups who will involved themselves in such acts of looting, raping, killing of people, terrorizing of civilians, and general misconduct which is not in line with the behavior expected of a soldier of a national army.

Therefore, the question of disciplining of soldiers in Uganda must be of utmost importance to all of us if we are to have sense of security not just for a few people in this country, but a sense of security for everyone in Uganda.

In most parts of Uganda the situation is normal. In some parts of eastern Uganda, particularly along the Kenya-Uganda border, information received indicates that some former ministers in the last regime of Obote are engaging themselves in recruitment exercise, (?as all of you heard), to build an army to bring back obote.

In Kampala we receive information to the effect that in some parts of the outskirts of Kampala there are gunshots at night, that some soldiers are asking for money at roadblocks. There is general harassement of some civilians in some of the outskirts by unidentified armed people. Some of these are classified as NASA [Obote's national security agency], others as special force.

I would like to inform the public, and especially the residents of Kampala and its surroundings, that we have created mobile military patrols working hand-in-hand with mobile police patrols, and if you have any cases of gunshots within your area, please report it to the nearest police station or to the nearest military establishment office you know of so that our mobile forces can rush to check that situation, and if you know of any roadblock that is notorious for asking money from people, please do not continue paying your money, because you will not be helping us to solve the problem. You report it to any member of the council, to any minister, to any police commander — or in case that you are not (?safe) doing all these things, you can try and drop us a note. They say God helps those who help themselves. It is important that if you want security to improve you must not compound it by doing the things which encourage these people — whether they are soldiers, whether they are policemen — to continue doing it. I yet have to receive a case where

somebody has been stopped from a roadblock for having refused to pay the fee which they collect. If that happens we must be told, because that it exactly what we would like to stop.

In other parts of the country there are cases where we are being told soldiers are looting at gun point and raping. Regardless of whose soldier that person is, the council's policy is all soldiers, all fighting groups, must conduct themselves properly.

I wish to announce that within the council there is a new group which has been established for information and publicity which, will be under the chairmanship of Mr Apecu — I do not know if he is here — with members drawn from various circles. That is your contact for anything you wish to know about government activity, as well as military operations, because that is the spokesman that will keep you fully informed as to what the council is thinking, views of various issues.

Nairobi Daily Reports Military Situation, Fighting
EA162044 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
16 Oct 85 p 1

[Report entitled "Uganda: Battle for Key Road" bylined "*STANDARD* correspondent, Kampala, Tuesday"]

[Text] Fierce fighting is going on at Katonga Bridge between government troops and National Resistance Army (NRA) fighters as government troops attempt to re-open Kampala-Masaka road.

Several people who have been living near the battlefront at Kayabwe, 61 miles southwest of Kampala, told pressmen who visited the area yesterday they had been forced to flee as a result of the heavy firing employed by the fighting factions. Several government soldiers from the battlefront at Katonga said they had left behind many of their dead colleagues in the swampy areas of River Katonga. The soldiers said one platoon of government soldiers which tried to cross the bridge managed to do so only to be surrounded by the NRA a few metres from the bridge. A whole platoon is still missing and no one knows what has happened to it, said the soldiers.

By the time the pressmen left the area, at least ten government troops had been arrested by Fedemu [Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda] fighters while looting houses, stealing pigs, hens, and anything they could lay their hands on.

The second attack on Kamuli District, eastern Uganda, two weeks ago by NRA guerrillas has led to massive government troop deployment there. This is said to have already resulted in the resumption of atrocities committed by government soldiers (UNLA), including indiscriminate killings, raping and looting, according to an English language weekly, "*FOCUS*," published today. Newsmen who visited the frontline say many government troops trying to get away from the battlefront and going to nearby villages. Some of them were reported to have gone on the rampage, looting peoples property, and raping women, including one 60-year-old woman who was shown to the pressmen at Nabusanke. The indisciplined soldiers were arrested by Fedemu soldiers. Fedemu soldiers have now taken over as military police in areas near the battlefront.

CAMEROON

CAR Special Envoy Delivers Kolingba Message to Biya

AB121520 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] This morning, President Paul Biya received a special CAR envoy, Lieutenant Colonel Christophe Grelombe, who was bearer of a good-will message from CAR President Andre Kolingba to his Cameroonian counterpart. The envoy said relations between the CAR and Cameroon are excellent and it is the wish of the CAR Government to further strengthen them. On Cameroon-CAR border relations, Lt Col Grelombe said there were no problems and that peace is being ensured by both countries.

Biya Receives Gabonese Special Envoy, Bongo Message

AB121610 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] This morning, President Paul Biya received a Gabonese special envoy, Gaston Felicien Olouna, secretary of state for land, [words indisitnct], who was bearer of a special message from Gabonese President Omar Bongo to his Cameroonian counterpart, Paul Biya.

CHAD

Aide Says Goukouni Not Deposed as FAP Chairman

AU161529 Paris AFP in English 1513 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, Oct 16 (AFP) — Goukouni Oueddei, head of Chad's opposition Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT), has not been deposed as head of his Popular Armed Forces (FAP) Faction, a senior aide said here today.

Yesterday, FAP announced, in a statement issued in Tripoli and signed by FAP First Vice-President Mahamat Issa Idriss, that Mr. Oueddei had been deposed as FAP leader and expelled from the organisation's ranks.

But Mr. Oueddei's adviser, Kailan Ahmet, who is passing through Paris, said the statement had "no value", since Mr. Idriss had been suspended from his position within FAP in 1984 because of incompetence and "tribal agitation".

He added that Mr. Idriss had led an abortive mutiny within GUNT last month in Mr. Oueddei's absence, during which about 30 people were killed.

Mr. Goukouni was president of Chad as head of the multi-factional GUNT from 1979 until he was ousted by his former defence minister, Hissein Habre as head of the Ndjamena government. GUNT still holds most of northern chad under the tutelage of neighbouring Libya. FAP is Mr. Oueddei's faction within the union.

Mr. Ahmet reacted to a call in yesterday's statement which called on other factions within GUNT to unite against Mr. Oueddei.

"He (Mr. Idriss) cannot even talk on behalf of the factions because the activities of all the factions were frozen during our meeting in Cotonou in August," he said.

Mr. Ahmet, who is FAP's ideological commissar, said Mr. Idriss had been involved in a bid to seize control of GUNT at Faya-Largeau in northern Chad last month, while Mr. Oueddei was visiting Libya.

He said the coup attempt was led by GUNT chief of staff Goukouni Guet and tactical office head Moussa Sougui, at the head of 50 men.

Mr. Ahmet said the mutiny was put down by GUNT armed forces and Mr. Oueddei's personal guard. At least 30 people were killed, and the two mutiny leaders escaped.

He added that Mr. Oueddei was now at Faya-Largeau, where "the calm is total", and in complete control of FAP and GUNT.

CONGO

Revision of Chadian, French, Libyan Relations Urged

AB110650 Dakar PANA in English 1705 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 10 Oct (ACI/PANA) — The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Congo, Antoine Ndinga Oba, recommended yesterday in Brazzaville that relations between Chad and France, and between Chad and Libya, be revised. He has just ended discussing the Chadian crisis with the OAU secretary general, Mr Ide Oumarou. Oba said that all initiatives leading to reconciliation in Chad will from now on come from Brazzaville, Dakar, and Ndjamena.

Speaking before the press about aspects of this reconciliation, he specified that Chad needed to revise its relations with France and Libya, to eliminate quarrels between factions, and to guarantee security for returning Chadian exiles and national integrity.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Receives Senegalese Defense Minister

AB161622 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The head of state yesterday granted an audience to Modoune Fall, the Senegalese minister of defense. He spoke to Celestin Zongo, a reporter from the national television, on issues relating to the security in the subregion and the forthcoming summit of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] scheduled to take place in Ouagadougou.

[Begin recording] [Fall] I was sent here by Abdou Diouf, the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, to see President Thomas Sankara and hold talks on issues concerning relations between the various states of our subregion. Just as in any other subregion, at times misunderstandings occur between the various states and these misunderstandings should be cleared up in order to enable each state to concentrate on its work. That work is to solve our most important problem: our socioeconomic development.

When I speak of misunderstandings, you are aware of the fact that each of our states could on any given day misunderstand a neighbor's intentions. Even Senegal has had a slight misunderstanding with such and such state in the past, but we do not let these misunderstandings go too far and degenerate into more serious conflict which even after some discussions or even after some disputes, we could not settle with the shaking of hands or with an embrace. That is the aim of the mission I was assigned by the OAU chairman. My mission does not end here in Burkina Faso. I am on my way to several countries on the same assignment because, after his tour of the Frontline States in southern Africa, the OAU chairman would like to unite these states, to gather them around the same problem and make them concentrate their efforts on it. That problem is the issue of the apartheid system. He would like to do the same thing for his subregion because as the proverb goes, charity begins at home. He also talked about the forthcoming summit of the CEAO during his tour. The date has already been proposed by President Thomas Sankara, the current chairman of the organization. Now, when the chairman of an organization proposes a date for a meeting, there is practical work to be done. It consists of reviewing the agenda of other heads of state to see if they are available at this precise date. The trick is to find a date which is suitable to everyone. I believe that this will not be too difficult because our states are not too many, we are not composed of 52 member-states like the OAU or 165 member-states like the United Nations. It is therefore easy to find a date suitable to the seven states which compose the CEAO and the nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement. In any case, the summit will definiteiy take place at the given date and everyone will be present.

[Reporter] Does this mean that Senegal will attend this summit?

[Fall] Senegal will definitely be there. I can guarantee it.

[Reporter] Thank you, Your Excellency. [end recording]

Sankara Meets With CEAO Lawyers 11 Oct

AB151153 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Thomas Sankara, CNR [National Council of the Revolution] and president of Burkina Faso, in his capacity as CEAO [West African Economic Community] current chairman, received the attorneys of that organization on Friday 11 October in the late afternoon. The attorneys were Valentin of Senegal, Kanga of Ivory Coast and Dabire of Burkina Faso. The comrade president discussed with them the current issues under study. After the discussions, which were particularly constructive, it was clear that investigations on some pending affairs have made progress. However, some details need to be further clarified.

Comrade President Thomas Sankara, evaluating the job done so far by the various attorneys, congratulated them for the quality of the results attained so far. Faithful to his commitments, Captain Sankara recommended that the attorneys not only consider the interest of CEAO and its current chairman, but that they also consider the 35 million people that the organization represents.

Apart from Diawara's trial [for alleged mismanagement of CEAO funds], the comrade president stressed while addressing the attorneys: You will be judged by those millions of men and women on the decisions you will reach after a true analysis of the situation. You must, Comrade Captain Sankara added, act not only in conformity with the requirements of the law but also and, above all, with your hearts as African patriots. This audience, which took place in an atmosphere of fruitful exchange, has allowed us to reach a further stage in the process which should allow the advent of a new philosophy within CEAO.

Lingani To Discuss CEAO, ECOWAS in Nigeria

AB151205 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Bukani Jean Baptiste Lingani, commander in chief of the High Command of the Burkinabe Armed Forces, left Ouagadougou, this afternoon for Lagos at the head of a Burkinabe delegation.

The purpose of the mission is to hold talks with General Ibrahim Babangida, the Nigerian head of state, on the existing relations between the West African Economic Community (CEAO) and ECOWAS. The heads of the two countries are, respectively, the current chairmen of the two subregional organizations.

To that end, Comrade Commander Lingani will brief the Lagos authorities on the CNR [National Council of th Revolution] chairman's attachment to cooperation among subregional institutions and, in a more general way, among African states. Burkina Faso is then launching a diplomatic offensive in advance of the next, 11th, CEAO summit.

Aware of the revolutionary government's interest in the peoples of the subregion, the Nigerian community of Ouagadougou saw off the official Burkinabe delegation at the airport to express

their thanks both to the people and the CNR for the brotherly hospitality granted them in Burkina Faso.

LIBERIA

Secom Chairman Acknowledges Voting Irregularities

AB162155 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] According to the national radio station, ELBC [Monrovia Domestic Service], monitored here this evening, the chairman of the Special Elections Commission, Secom, Ambassador Emmett Harmon, today admitted in an interview that there were irregularities during yesterday's general elections in the country but did not elaborate. The confession by the commission comes in the wake of complaints of irregularities from the Liberian Action Party, the Unity Party, and the Unification Party.

In an interview with two officials of the Unity Party and the Liberian Action Party yesterday, they referred specifically to the voting precinct set up at the Barclay Training Center, BTC, in Monrovia and said they would lodge a formal protest with Secom.

Government Disclaims Statement on Elections

AB162142 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The Liberian Government has dissociated itself from a headline story in today's edition of the *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper which read: If NDPL [National Democratic Party of Liberia] loses, I will not lose, says Colonel Harrison Pennue. A release reaching us this evening from the Ministry of Information is quoted as saying: The Government of Liberia announces that the NDPL has also assured that the statement in no way reflects the intention nor the authorization of that party.

The LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY [LINA] release said: Seeking clarifications from Col Pennue, the Government of Liberia has informed that the sensational headline has been made out of context.

Col Pennue is further quoted as saying his statement was taken out of context merely for the purpose of sensationalism and as a propoganda strategy against the NDPL. Col Pennue is quoted as assuring the Government of Liberia that he replied to those persons of other parties and in particular reference to the call by a bishop of Liberia [words indistinct] for the election purpose when the bishop described the head of state in derogatory terms and called for the arrest and trial of the minister of defense, Major General Gray D. Allison, Chief of Staff Lieutenant Colonel Henry Dubar and other military personnel who carried out the coup.

He answered that those who would become president and would want to kill him or want him dead should remember that anyone who tried to kill him because he participated in the coup, he would overthrow that person. LINA also quotes the government as saying: The story has been presented in the *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper and on the ULCM [expansion unknown] radio as the first and only distraction so far to an otherwise peaceful process of elections which clearly demonstrated the maturity of the Liberian people.

NIGERIA

David-West Views Petroleum Subsidy Removal, OPEC

AB161626 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The Federal Government says it will not remove petroleum subsidies without first educating the masses on its economic and political implications. The minister of petroleum resources, Professor Tam David-West, said this in Lagos today when the managing director of the Royal Dutch Shell Company Limited, Mr J.H. van Engel Shoven, paid him a courtesy call. Energy correspondent Chika Emelewa has the details:

The removal of petroleum subsidies is one of the conditionalities of the IMF. The minister conceded to the fact that Nigeria was one of the countries enjoying the lowest price of petroleum. On the liquified natural gas [LNG] project, the minister said that it had been [words indistinct] for its political as well as economic merits and that there will be no going back on its implementation.

The Federal Government allocated 20,000 barrels of crude oil per day from January this year to raise funds for the LNG Project. Professor David-West expressed surprise that as of October this year, not even a barrel has been lifted from (?our) coast because of what he described as unbelievable lapses and inertia. In the words of the minister, Nigeria's underdevelopment is in this sense, a self-imposed underdevelopment, since she could attain the heights that any of the advanced nations in the world attained if our nationals would harness their manpower and natural resources to the service of the nation.

Mr van Engel Shoven had earlier called for a manpower exchange program between his organization and the Federal Government. He also expressed delight with the speed at which the LNG project was moving at this point in time.

The minister stressed the need for African oil-producing nations to form an African regional consortium as part of the desired economic and trade cooperation. He said that no one African country could be regarded as strong and viable until every state was politically and economically free and viable. Professor David-West made the assertion while exchanging views with a special Burkinabe envoy in his office. The envoy [as heard], led by the country's chief of staff, Mr Jean-Baptiste Lingani, had earlier pleaded with the minister to ensure that Nigeria implemented an earlier agreement to supply his country with petroleum products.

Later, in an interview with me, Professor David-West said that the just-concluded OPEC meeting was one of the most relaxed because, for once, Nigeria was not on the defensive, but rather a mediator. He regretted that journalists at the conference came with three stereotypes: they expected cuts in the production quota; they expected a price cut; and most uncharitably, they expected the collapse of the organization. When none of these

happened, he said, they went home to announce that there was no meeting. The minister stated that OPEC could not be seen in the next 1 year lifting up production quota because the indicators have not yet favored it. Nigeria did not ask for increase in quota not because she did not need it, but because it was studying the market and will take a stand when it will be reasonable.

On the Nigerian oil market situation, he stated that it will be stable in the next few months up to the beginning of next year and saw no cause for anxiety. Answering questions on the reorganization of the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation], the minister said that it would bring about greater efficiency, since it went through so many channels before final decision was taken. On the persistent cooking gas shortage in the country, Professor David-West appealed to Nigerians to understand the situation and that the NNPC will not condonc faults, but when they happened, it will be because of unavoidable circumstances.

He disclosed that a committee on the Warri refinery has submitted its report which calls for major changes to make it efficient. Shortages of cooking gas in the country in recent times have been attributed to some faults in some units of the Warri refinery.

SENEGAL

Senegalese Leader Cited on Mitterrand Stopover

PM161205 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Oct 85 p 3

[Special correspondent Jean de la Gueriviere report: "Stopover in Dakar: Apartheid and Debt in Africa"]

[Text] Dakar — President Mitterrand is due to stop over in Dakar en route for Brazil on Monday morning [14 Oct], and to have talks with President Abdou Diouf, who is himself expected in France for an official visit in late November.

The Senegalese head of state plans in the course of this meeting to touch on the struggle against apartheid, the question of Africa's debt, and the question of Chad. After his recent tour of the Frontline States, he wants to further mobilize the West against Pretoria. He believes that France is "in the forefront of the struggle," and asks it to "continue its work of persuasion." "I will try to gain acceptance of the principle of supplementary sanctions on the part of Paris," he told us. "France has stopped its investment in South Africa, but I am now thinking in terms of disinvestments."

Mr Diouf is also counting on Mr Mitterrand's help in obtaining a long-term global moratorium for Africa instead of adjusting the debts state by state. As acting chairman of the OAU, he will ask the UN General Assembly to convene an extraordinary session, at ministerial level, to discuss Africa's economic situation. Another conference, outside the United Nations, involving the Dark Continent's creditors should be devoted to the specific problems of a moratorium. One of the difficulties arises from the fact that Africa is not only in debt to states and international institutions, but also to private banks, particularly with regard to supplier loans [prets fournisseurs]. A preparatory African group is to embark on the difficult evaluation of private credits with a view to the moratorium conference.

President Diouf has finely shaded opinions on the recovery measures that the IMF demands from poor countries. Senegal, for its part, has secured agreement to apply "what is acceptable to the people." The thrift policy will be accompanied by measures to boost the economy by encouraging private investmens and commercializing new agricultural products, thanks in particular to a good harvest this year. Mr Diouf is counting on an "injection of purchasing power in rural areas." He will chair an interministerial council devoted to this policy of boosting the economy on 17 October, just before he leaves for New York and Washington, where he will meet with President Reagan.

As for Chad, the Senegalese head of state believes that "France did what it had to do" to stop the Libyan offensive, and he cannot see "what more could be asked of it at present in terms of military action." Paris could still "help President Habre if he has the political will for military reconquest."

"What cannot be accepted," Mr Diouf went on, "is the definitive partition of Chad. Libya must give up the north of Chad. The question of the Aozou strip is a different matter. It is a matter for international arbitration. Each side, Chad and Libya, has only to present its case."

The OAU chairman is prepared to meet with Mr Hissein Habre and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and wished to "ask Mr Mitterrand's advice." In particular, he wished to know whether his guest "has opportunities for contacts with Libya."

ANGOLA

Dos Santos, Van Dunem Greet Visiting WHO Official

MB160956 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received Dr (Gutlien Koto), the WHO regional director for Africa, early yesterday evening. The WHO official arrived in Luanda the day before yesterday at the invitation of health minister Ferreira Neto, who was also present at the audience. Dr (Gutlien Koto) was also received yesterday by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, the minister of external relations, who thanked him for the visit.

UN Delegation Visits Cazombo, Views Damage

MB161011 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The UN mission which is in Angola to assess the damage caused to the country by the South African military aggression yesterday visited the municipality of Cazombo, in Moxico Province, where it made on-the-spot observations of the effect of Pretoria's interference. (Mohammed Khamel), the leader of the mission, assured our country that the UN member-countries would grant the necessary support to reconstruct the areas destroyed by war in the People's Republic of Angola.

(Mohammed Khamel) confessed that what they were able to see on the field exceeded their expectations. He pointed out that they had seen extensive material damage and suffering of the people, particularly children, who have a right to live and enjoy all the facilities which are granted to all other children in the world. The leader of the UN mission also said that they had the opportunity to observe the Angolan people's desire to reconstruct the country. Accordingly, he guaranteed solidarity and support from UN member countries to achieve this objective.

From the airfield of the municipality headquarters, where a number of South African supply aircraft landed recently, up to the bridge over the Zambeze River, the members of the UN mission were able to see the destruction caused to the headquarters of Cazombo and its surroundings during the 2-year occupation by the complementary forces of the South African army, UNITA. They also noted the state of malnutrition among the population, as well as the destruction of vehicles, agricultural machinery, houses, and plantation fields, particularly rice fields, a major crop in the region.

A curious thing noted during the visit was the fact that none of the buildings of the municipality headquarters had a roof. One of the UNITA bandits captured during the September clashes in Cazombo informed the members of the UN mission that the iron sheets and the tiles which had covered the buildings were removed by UNITA, which did not feel safe in Cazombo and was trying to build a military base a few kilometers to the south.

The support rendered by the South African Army and other Western countries to the bandits was illustrated during the visit by the UN mission with the exhibition of armament captured from the enemy during the Cazombo fight. Fragmentation bombs, toxic products, mines, weapons, and ammunition of South African and U.S. origin were some of the material exhibited in Cazombo. Also at the municipality headquarters, during contacts with the people, particularly those most affected by the aggression mounted against our country, Major Joao Goncalves Lourenco, the chairman of the 3d Region Military Council and the provincial commissioner of Moxico, expressed the desire of the Angolan Government to reactivate life in Cazombo. In the initial phase, the government's plans are aimed at reopening schools and health centers as well as at creating material conditions to facilitate the people's engagement in the productive process.

In Luena, the members of the UN mission visited a number of FAPLA fighters admitted at the military hospital, victims of the South African war against Angola. They also visited a number of UNITA prisoners admitted there following their capture in the region by the national defense and security forces. In continuation of their assessment work, the UN experts are also expected to visit the Provinces of Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huila, and Benguela.

The UN mission, which is in Angola to examine the damage caused to the country by the South African military aggression, was established under the terms of the UN Security Council Resolution 571/8. The delegation includes representatives from Egypt, Canada, the USSR, the United States, Australia, Chile, Peru, Uganda, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Trinidad and Tobago, Indonesia, and Iraq. When its visit to Angola ends on 24 October, the delegation will return to New York where it will compile a report on its mission in our country. The report will be submitted by Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, to the UN member-countries for examination.

BOTSWANA

Foreign Minister Says RSA Ties at 'Lowest Ebb'

MB161641 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, says Botswana has not yet received any assurance that South Africa will not raid Botswana again since it threatened to do so after the 14 June Gaborone raid. In an interview with the Botswana *GUARDIAN* newspaper last week, Dr Chiepe said this issue was not raised during her recent meeting with her South African conterpart, Mr Pik Botha, in Pretoria. She said they did not want the meeting to be detracted from its main topic, that of adequate compensation by South Africa for the loss of life, damage to property, and violation of Botswana's territorial integrity.

Dr Chiepe reiterated that the relations between Botswana and South Africa were at their lowest ebb because of the raid in which 12 people were killed. However, she said Botswana would continue to talk to South Africa to resolve the problems between the two countries.

Dr Chiepe is now in the Bahamas accompanying the president who is attending the Commonwealth heads of state and government meeting which opens today.

SOUTH AFRICA

Government Withdraws Student's Passports; Reaction

Students Planned To Meet ANC

MB170505 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0502 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 17, SAPA — The South African Government has withdrawn the passports of the eight students of the University of Stellenbosch who were planning to have negotiations with members of the African National Congress Youth League in Lusaka next week.

Those who do not have passports have been informed they will not be issued, *BEELD* reported this morning.

Government officials arrived at the University Campus yesterday to inform the eight students accordingly and two officials broke into a meeting on urgent matters of the Central Stellenbosch Dutch Reformed Church to seize the passports of the reverend, Mr Carel Anthonissen, and Mr Hans Muller.

The university rector, Professor Mike de Vries, said last night he was not informed about the withdrawel of the passports before it happened.

Mr Philip Verster, the chairman of the Students Representative Council, who would have attended the talks, said he was sorry that their passports had been withdrawn.

The eight students have indicated they will be holding a press conference in Stellenbosch this afternoon.

Indications are that the matter will also be discussed by the student parliament tonight.

Professor de Vries said the meeting did not carry his approval, and his understanding was that the students would have attended in their individual capacities.

"As far as the refusal and withdrawal of passports is concerned, I was not, in my capacity as rector, warned of the move. I was still hoping that the wide reaction and broader discussion would bring the students to their senses. Witholding their passports would make coming to their senses difficult."

Mr Verster said he was "extremely sorry" their passports had been withdrawn because it was a bona fide attempt on behalf of members of the Afrikaner youth contribute towards possible improvements in the country's present crisis.

Three of the other students, Mr Hennie Bester, Mr Eric la Grange and Miss Annemi Oosthuisen did not want to comment yesterday.

The chief elder in the Dutch Reformed Church said a meeting of the church council commission was interrupted by two officials of the department of Home Affairs shortly after it started at 5 pm yesterday evening when they called Mr Anthonissen aside. He later had to accompany them to the other students.

P.W. Botha, Treurnicht on Action

MB171209 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] In Pretoria, the leader of the Conservative Party, CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has said it does not suit law-abiding students to give recognition to a banned organization such as the ANC, which is communistically orientated and outspokenly committed to violence and terror. Dr Treurnicht said, however, that it was strange that the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] and a group of South African businessmen had given the ANC recognition and had not been called to order by the government.

The principal of Stellenbosch University, Mr Mike de Vries, said by way of comment that the withdrawal of the students passports to force them to change their point of view was not the best way to handle the situation. The chairman of the university's student representative council, Mr Phillip Bester, said he was extremely disappointed by the move.

Earlier, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, called on all South Africans, and particularly youth, to be mindful of not giving credibility and status to self-confessed propagators of violence, such as the banned ANC, through their actions. He said that, if the students went ahead with their plans to talk with the ANC, they would owe an explanation to the members of the security forces who are fighting and dying on the country's borders and inside the country for the maintenance and development of the principles of democratic government structures, freedom, and justice.

Home Affairs Minister Comments

MB170937 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0929 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 17, SAPA — A group of Stellenbosch University students had had their passports withdrawn because their intended talks with the banned African National Congress Youth League would "serve no purpose whatsoever," the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said today. He had deemed it "in the public interest" not to grant travel facilities to them and had consequently decided to withdraw the passports held by some of the group and to refuse applications from the others, he said in a statement in Pretoria.

"It is the declared policy of the ANC to bring about changes South Africa through violence.

"In this process deeds of terrorism are perpetrated, including the murdering of civilians. We are engaged in a serious struggle with this organisation and in these circumstances I find it unacceptable that a group of university students together with a

clergyman intends having discussions with the youth wing of that organisation.

"In these times and circumstances the intended discussions will serve no purpose whatsoever and I deemed it in the public interest not to grant travel facilities to them.

"Consequently I decided to withdraw the passports already in possession of some of the members of the group and to refuse the applications by the rest of the group for new passports or for the extension of the validity of their existing passports," Mr Botha said.

Umtata Cites ANC Spokesman

MB170926 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The ANC has slammed the Pretoria government for stopping the planned meeting between the organization's youth and Afrikaner student leaders. The government has withdrawn the passports of Stellenbosch university students, who had been hoping to meet the ANC youth in Lusaka, next week. Howard Barrell in Harare reports some ANC reaction:

In an official comment this morning, ANC spokesman Tom Sabina said the government's action was surprising at one level. Such action, said Sabina, was not taken against the businessmen and Progressive Federal Party leaders who had recently met the ANC. At the same time, said Sabina, it demonstrates the intransigence of the government. It confirms our view that Botha is not prepared to see our people peacefully discussing the problems facing our country, said Sabina. Clearly Botha believes there must be confrontation between black and white. The man is being ridiculous, added Sabina. The people our country recognize the ANC must be part of the process for searching for a peaceful solution.

Slabbert Condemns Seizure

MB170833 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0811 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 17, SAPA — The chairman of the Students Representative Council of Stellenbosch, Mr Phillip Verster, said today he was "extremely disappointed" about the withdrawal of the passports of the eight university students who had planned to hold talks with members of the ANC Youth League in Lusaka next week. Speaking from his Stellenbosch home, Mr Verster declined further comment, other than to confirm that a press conference would be held at the university's A.J. Vorster building at 5 pm today. Meanwhile, the leader of the opposition, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, condemned the action of the government "unreservedly."

In a statement to SAPA, he said that of all the "idiotic acts of government, the action against the maties was one the most staggeringly stupid and very depressing indeed."

No indication had come from governemnt over the last couple of months towards any form of reconciliation.

"Surely a few maties talking to the ANC is not going to threaten the government or in fact increase polarisation. I condemn this action on the part of the government unreservedly," he added.

Suzman Asks 'Act of Clemency' for Moloise

MB161512 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1440 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 16, SAPA — "An act of clemency in the case of Benjamin Moloise would do South Africa a great deal of good, both with regard to the black community at home and internationally," Mrs Helen Suzman said today.

Mrs Suzman, the law and order spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party, was reacting to President P.W. Botha's rejection of a petition for clemency and refusal of an appeal for a retrial of the petition for clemency and refusal of an appeal for a retrial of the Sowetan poet who was sentenced to death in 1982 for the murder of a security policeman.

Moloise is to be hanged in Pretoria on Friday.

Mrs Suzman said it was a great pity that Mr Botha had turned down the petition for a retrial which may have resulted in extenuating circumstances being found by the court on the new evidence which was to have been presented.

Moloise was sentenced to death more than two years ago for the murder of Mamelodi security policeman Mr Philippus Selepe.

The last bid to save him was made in August, less than 24 hours before he was due to be hanged.

Lawyers won a stay of execution in the Pretoria Supreme Court on the grounds that fresh evidence had become available and they wished for the trial to be reopened.

In an unprecedented move, the ANC has twice issued strong denials of Moloise's responsibility for the killing.

Biko Affair Doctor Deleted From Medical Roll

MB161644 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] One of the doctors who treated the Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko shortly before his death, Dr Benjamin Tucker, has been permanently struck off the medical roll by the South African Medical and Dental Council. This is a much heavier punitive measure than that recommended by the council's disciplinary committee in July. The committee recommended that Dr Tucker should be suspended for 3 months, but that the suspension should be suspended for 2 years.

The council did not supply reasons for the imposition of the heavier penalty. The council decided to ratify the disciplinary committee's recommendation in the case of the other doctor who treated Mr Biko, Dr Ivor Lang, and rebuked and warned him over his actions.

Buthelezi Discusses Violence, Reform, Power-Sharing
MB151820 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1714 GMT 15 Oct 85

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief ministers office, Ulundi]

[Text] Wolfsberg, Switzerland, Tuesday — There are a great many more potent forces pushing the South African Government towards reform than those working towards violent revolution, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told a meeting of European VIP's here today.

He was speaking at the conference of Wolfsburg, a key event opened by Swiss President Kurt Furgler, to which leading Swiss bankers, entrepreneurs and industrialists invite their international counterparts and politicians to discussions and to hear addresses by international decision makers.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said the alternatives for the country's future were either escalating violence leading to the government's overthrow within the foreseeable future or political reform meaningful enough to satisfy black aspirations.

The (pro-violence) ANC's mission in exile, "together with whoever works with them inside South Africa," were probably now stretched to the limits of what they could do.

On the other hand, the government was quite capable of containing black violence to its present levels, thus maintaining what he called the "equilibrium of violence."

The mission in exile did not have the power to mount a fully-fledged revolution. It would take major groups like (the pro-negotiations) Inkatha, with its over a million card-carrying members making it the largest political body in the country's history, to join with them before full revolution became a reality.

"The scales must be tipped to one side or the other for the equilibrium to be broken. And every indication is that the scales will be tipped against a violent revolution capable of overthrowing the government. It is not in South Africa's interests that this happens."

Chief Buthelezi said that, in fact, there were many forces working in opposition to the ANC mission in exile, quite beyond those working for the status quo.

Apartheid could not survive into the modern world. South African big business perceived this to be the case. So did the government and so did white South Africa.

"For many decades big business was intimidated by the South African Government and worked hand-in-hand with it to enforce apartheid in practice.

"This had now stopped," he said. "And big business is now far more intimidated by the prospect of the violent equiblibrium I am talking about than by government pressure."

The KwaZulu chief minister quoted from a joint statement made to the United Nations hearings on transnational corporations by the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Chamber of Commerce], ASSOCOM [Association of Chamber of Commerce], the Federated Chamber of Industries, the National African Federation of Chambers of Commerce and the Urban Foundation.

The joint statement had, among other things, called for a South African business charter, outlining "the full set of objectives and principles for power-sharing and black advancement.

It had also warned that, if South Africa's people lost control over the process of change, either white or black dominated authoritarianism would result, "in which there will be little room for a substantially market-orientated economic system."

Big business was now committed and had taken sides, Chief Buthelezi said. The government had already estranged itself significantly from the country's entrepreneurial class.

"Apartheid is now a threat to big business interests. The scales are being tipped away from violence by the weight of big business, and the South African Government is under immense pressure to deepen its commitment to reform and towards power-sharing."

Chief Buthelezi told the Wolfsberg conference that apartheid society could no longer contain black anger by "Draconian laws and police and administrative brutality."

It was still true to say that apartheid rested on institutionalised violence employed by the state. Hundreds of thousands of black South Africans were still being arrested every year "because they were found in parts of their country of birth which the white claims to be his domain."

He said, "the government continues jailing black leaders and banning black political organisations, and it continues to apply constitutional and institutional race discriminations in everyday life."

Reform in South Africa had to be assessed on two levels. One was the extent to which reform actually benefited black people, and the other was the extent to which reforms were leading to power-sharing in an open, race-free democracy.

On the first level, President P.W. Botha's announced reforms were indeed meaningful to ordinary blacks. "When a prisoner in jail is battered and bruised before breakfast every day, and prison authorities order this practice to cease, one can really talk about the reform as being meaningful to the prisoners. They remain prisoners, however." Chief Buthelezi said, "apartheid has battered and brutalised black South Africans, and the state president's reforms have been meaningful steps in a direction which black people appreciate in their daily lives.

"They are still, however, politically dominated and subjugated, economically deprived and socially disadvantaged. The final remedy for the black man's suffering in South Africa will not be found in humanitarian reform," Chief Buthelezi said. It will be found only in the kind of political reform which the state president has so far refused to put on his agenda."

Police Report Violence in Cape, Arson, Arrests

16 Oct Evening Report

MB161925 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1914 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Oct 16, SAPA — The SA Police Public Relations Divisions 7 pm situation report:

Sporadic incidents of stone-throwing occured in the Western Cape and Boland. Reports of arson were also received.

In the western Cape stone-throwing at private and police vehicles occurred at Gugulethu, Mitchells Plain, Athlone and Old Crossroads.

Two private vehicles were destroyed by arsonists, one in Athlone and one in Manneberg.

In Kennilworth coloured residential area police arrested one coloured male under 18 years of age for being in possession of petrol bombs.

Near Port Elizabeth the police this afternoon arrested 12 blacks who were part of an illegal gathering.

In the New Brighton black residential area a policemans' home was extensively damaged after being petrol bombed.

In an incident at Queenstown in the border area, a group of black arsonist set fire to a bus, completely destroying it.

At 1700 today a police patrol was stoned and petrol bombed in Old Crossroads by a mob of blacks. Police fired birdshot at attackers, fatally wounding two black males over 18 years, wounding two persons under 18, of whom one was a female. A 2-year-old baby was also injured.

17 Oct Morning Report

MB170715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0714 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 17, SAPA — Here follows the overnight unrest situation report issued to SAPA by the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

During last night unrest was restricted mainly to the Western Cape, with isolated incidents in the Eastern Cape and Natal.

The following incidents occurred in coloured residential areas:

In Athlone, railways police members fired shotguns to disperse stonethrowers. A black man was fatally wounded. Another man was seriously injured and two slightly injured.

Police arrested six men for stoning a police vehicle. Another three men were arrested when they placed barricades in a road.

In the same area, a private vehicle was gutted when it was set alight by unknown arsonists.

In Mitchells Plain, youths placed barricades in a road. Two arrests weree made.

In Lansdowne, a coloured male was arrested for throwing stones at a private vehicle.

In Hanover a coloured male was arrested for stonethrowing. At Elsies River, police arrested a coloured woman when she threw stones at a private vehicle.

At Caledon, police arrested 14 men when they stoned a school.

In Grassy Park, a coloured man was injured when police dispersed a mob which was stoning a private vehicle.

In Cape Town four coloured males and five coloured females were arrested during an illegal gathering.

In Old Crossroads black residential area, two private vehicles were destroyed by arsonists.

In Guguletu black residential area, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.

At Soweto black residential area in the Eastern Cape, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists. Defence force members dispersed the mob, fatally wounding a black man.

At Umlazi near Durban, a hand grenade thrown at a private black home caused extensive damage, but no injuries.

Further on Cape Town Unrest

MB161346 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1302 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Oct 16, SAPA — A phalanx of police armed with shotguns and riot shields guarded Caledon square at lunchtime today when about 150 people marched several blocks to the main police station. The demonstrators dispersed after a warning from a police officer but some said they planned to regroup on the grand parade.

Police and school pupils clashed in several confrontations today in continuing and widespread violence in the peninsula.

This afternoon police patrolled the Thornton Raod area of Athlone in strength as hundreds of people congregated in the vicinity of the fatal shooting late yesterday of three young people. Barricades burned and teargas enveloped part of the area today. At least one person was injured by shotgun fire in the tense area today and was takken away by police. Police ordered reporters out of Mitchells Plain and the Thornton Road area. At 2 pm a truck was burning in nearby Belgravia Road. The marine who died under an overturned troop-carrier became the fifth unrest-related fatally in the peninsula in 24 hours.

He was 19-year-old Seaman Victor Ernest Bastiaan de Klerk who died when the buffel overturned in Spine Raod, Mitchells

Plain. Three injured marines — two seriously hurt — were taken to a military hosptial in Wynberg.

Four more people — including two teenagers and a boy aged about 10 — are known to have died in widespread rioting and police counter-action in the peninsula since yesterday.

A sleeping night-worker burned to death allegedly after a teargas canister exploded in his hut at KTC [expansion unknown] squatter camp setting it alight. He was said to be Mr Leonard Mhlangathi, 35, a security guard.

According to police, 77 people were arrested yesterday for violence and other charges after incidents in Athlone, Guguletu, Grassy Park, Wynberg, Elsies River, Bishop Lavis and Kensington.

A delivery truck was stoned, overturned and burnt in Thornton Road, Athlone, and a bus was set alight in Manenberg. No one was injured in either incident. About two hours after the van was torched police used teargas to disperse about 500 people in Thornton Road.

3 Die in Cape Town Overnight

MB170919 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0910 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Oct 17, SAPA — As outrage mounted at police action in Cape Town, three more people died in police gunfire overnight, raising the known death toll to seven in three days of street battles in the western Cape. Many more have been injured and damage to vehicles, homes and businesses has cost hundreds of thousands of rand.

Umtata on Cape Town Demonstration

MB161406 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Hundreds of people have gathered in the center of Cape Town after staging a march through the streets of the city. Rafiq Rohan is there.

A large group of people gathered outside Atlantic House, where offices of the UDF [United Democratic Front] are located and adjacent to the building burned down on Friday. About 10 people staged a picket in the street and were arrested by the police as a large crowd gathered. The crowd of about 800 people started chanting slogans and then marched through the town center to Caledon Square, where those arrested were being held. The large group, which attracted hundreds of onlookers, sang freedom songs and demanded the release of those arrested. The demonstrators fled when a heavily armed contingent of police came marching through the street. They then assembled on Cape Town Parade.

Girl Reported Killed by Police

MB161935 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] It is reported another person has been shot dead in the Cape. Rafiq Rohan has more.

According to a witness, a young girl was shot as police fired into a large group of people gathered at the Nyanga station. People had been returning from work and a large group of students started searching residents as they disembarked from the train. The students apparently wanted to make sure that the people had not made purchases from shops affected by the consumer boycott. Two armed railway policemen appeared on the scene, and according to the eyewitness they started firing into the crowd.

The witness said that the girl shot was standing some distance away, purchasing food from a stall. One bullet hit her in the head, and another in the leg. The unidentified girl was rushed to the SACLA [expansion unknown] clinic in Crossroads, but was certified dead on arrival.

Violence in Kenilworth

MB161334 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1327 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Oct 16, SAPA — Police today released the names of two of the three people died in police action in Athlone yesterday. They were 16-year-old Shaun Magmoed of Crawford and 20-year-old Mr Jonathan Classen of Belgravia.

The third victim, a 12-year-old boy, has not yet been identified.

SABC radio news also reported that police said about 100 school children had gone on the rampage in the Kenilworth Centre this morning.

At least one shop was stoned but no serious damage was reported and police dispersed the children.

COSAS Demonstrates in Port Elizabeth

MB161128 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Reports from Port Elizabeth say a number of people have been arrested in the center of the city during a march on the local offices of the Department of Education.

Hundreds of students and some teachers took part in the march through the city's streets, and police and riot police maintained a strong presence. A helicopter hovered overhead.

According to reports, several people were taken into custody, but there has been no official comment on the demonstration so far. The students were demanding, among other things, the unbanning of the Congress of the South African Students, COSAS.

22 UDF Members Appear on Treason Charges

MB161643 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Twenty-two members of the United Democratic Front [UDF], who are facing charges of treason and, alternatively, terrorism, subversion, and murder, have appeared in the circuit court at Bethal. The accused include the general secretary of the UDF, Mr Popo Molefe, and the front's publicity secretary, Mr Terror Lekota. Mr Justice (J. van Dykhorst) postponed the hearing to 4 November, and the accused will then appear at Delmas. The case arises from unrest in the Vaal Triangle last year. An application for bail for the 22 accused will be heard in Pretoria on Friday.

Accommodation of Ethnicity in Future Discussed

MB160829 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "Ethnicity"]

[Excerpt] The latest published report from the Human Sciences Research Council [HSRC] — that of the political committee that took part in the investigation of inter-group relations — raises again the fundamental issue of ethnicity in South African politics.

Much of the reform debate has its origin in the phenomenon itself and, just as important, the prevailing attitudes to it in the different communities. That ethnicity — the collective consciousness of a group that manifests itself in more or less concerted social action — is a poltical force in this country, is presumably no longer disputed. Where confusion all too obviously does still exist, however, is in perceptions of it. Ethnicity is not a policy or theory, formulated and imposed by some dominant political body upon a country.

It is an inescapable reality of South Africa's heterogeneous society. Any constitutional dispensation that is designed for this country will have to accommodate, in some way or another, that reality. Failure to accommodate it would result in social and political disruption of such magnitude and intensity that the system itself would eb destroyed.

South Africans are obviously acutely aware that such a fate, accompanied by rapid deterioration in economic standards and civil liberties, has overtaken heterogeneous countries all over the world in the post-colonial era. They also know that the countries were invariably launched with constitutions which had made inadequate provision for accommodating ethnic diversity.

Any constitutional proposals that similarly neglect ethnicity in South Africa are, therefore, at best futile. They merely obscure the real issues. Yet they continue to flourish in the political debate.

The reasons are evident from the HSRC report: There is a strongly negative attitude among the majority of South Africans to the concept of ethnicity, a negativism that stems from their experience of its political implementation.

Indeed, merely recognising the need to accommodate ethnicity is in itself no answer. Building a stable society on that recognition obviously requires that it should enjoy general support.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB170826 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 13 October says in an editorial: "Hats off to Britain's standpoint on sanctions against South Africa! British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe repeated the standpoint this week at the Conservative Party congress that such sanctions would be counterproductive." The paper praises the British stand in the face of severe criticism which that country will face at the coming Commonwealth conference. It concludes: "One swallow does not make a summer, but if more countries demonstrated such a pragmatic attitude, they could better contribute towards a solution in South Africa, instead of being a part of the great problem."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 14 October in an editorial says it is encouraging to see the signs of realism and eagerness for solutions to the country's problems. "The National Party's congress session gave abundant proof that there is almost an impatience for solutions to be found. At the Transvaal congress of the party there was even the remarkable phenomenon where delegates seemed to be more enlightened than the leadership." The paper also refers to the information pamphlet distributed by one of the delegates urging whites to realize the need for change and the limited time the government has to implement the reforms. "That is his honest and sometimes uncomfortable advice to white voters. We would like to believe that most Nationalists have gained this insight, otherwise they would not have stood by the National Party during these last difficult years." However, the paper concludes, the far right manifests a lack of enlightenment and these people are playing with the country's future. They have to be informed, and where better is the challenge than at the present by-elections?

The same issue, in an editorial titled "Not in Chaos", says, "It sounds too obvious that a worthwhile existence for the whole South African community cannot be achieved in conditions of economic chaos. And yet it is fashionable to believe that something good can be born out of the economic disruption of our country." Referring to the warning in Bonn by Minister Dawie de Villiers that the chances of further reform will be harmed if the country's economy is disrupted, the paper says those who believe the economy only requires a simple decision by the South African Government to end apartheid and bring about a just society show no understanding of the factors involved. "It would need only a small push to send this country, economically speaking, over the precipice, together with the great black proletariat in our midst", it says. On the other hand, the paper says, with the necessary assistance in the form of foreign economic cooperation, that proletariat can develop increasingly into a black middle class with a politically rich and constructive role in the country's future.

Pretoria's *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 14 October says in an editorial it believes the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) owes the country an explanation after the talks in Lusaka with the ANC, in light of the apparent importance given the ANC by the PFP at a time when the country is facing a choice between violence and negotiation as methods of change. The paper feels the talks with the PFP have given the ANC the impression that that banned organization is an essential factor in determining the future of the country. After the recent reaffirmations by the ANC that it does not plan to reject violence, says the paper, there is no reason to believe that the organization has any choice, being as it is an ally of communism. "That is why the ANC is rejected strongly by all South Africans who want to decide the future around the conference table — in contrast to the ANC's pattern of anarchy." The irony, the paper continues, is that Chief Buthelezi, who has roundly condemned the ANC barely a week ago, finds himself in a national convention agreement with the PFP.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 16 October reports that Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange told a meeting in Potchefstroom he would not be surprised if the ANC was laughing behind the backs of those following the "tourist route" to Lusaka. The paper reports the minister as saying it has become a status symbol for people to visit the ANC in Lusaka. The minister warned the meeting that the unrest would not remain limited to the black residentail areas. As ANC President Oliver Tambo has said, white residential ares will become the next targets of the ANC. Referring to Dr van Zyl Slabbert's saying that the ANC leaders wished to be home and, if possible, would be home tomorrow, Mr le Grange said: "The fact of the matter is that they could have been here yesterday, if they are prepared to foreswear violence and prove that that is their desire. The leaders of the ANC are held up by Dr Slabbert and others as reasonable and peaceful people, yet the majority of the top leadership of the ANC are people of violence and communists," he said.

In the same issue the paper reports that the leader of the Afrikaans Students Union, Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk, has spoken out against the planned talks between the Stellenbosch student leaders and the ANC. He insisted that that was his personal opinion, but added that too little is done to promote discussions with moderate black leaders inside South Africa. The same report adds that the proposed visit to Lusaka by the Stellenbosch student leaders is to be sponsored by the Center for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town. This was confirmed by the director of the center, says the paper,

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 12 October carries a comment by its political affairs commentator, "Dawie", which says: "It is clear that the economic recession is one of the major causes for the present unrest." There are certain black radicials "who believe that the attainment of black majority rule will solve all of South Africa's economic ills," he says, but in Zimbabwe, "majority rule did not bring the miraculous cure." He concludes that economic reconstruction in South Africa must be accompanied by "participatory democracy by all population groups, to avoid the mess that would result from misguided socialist principles."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 16 October reports Finance Minister Barend du Plessis' return from the IMF meeting in Seoul. Du Plessis said the meeting had been non-political, but the subject of sanctions had been discussed informally with bankers and representatives of other countries, especially neighboring states. Du Plessis also said it was still the government's intention to end the standstill of foreign debt repayment by the end of the year, the article notes.

In a column on the editorial page, *BUSINESS DAY* carries proposals by Dr R.W. Bethlehem, "group economic consultant of a leading mining house," for constitutional reform. Bethlehem says that black participation in the processes of power has become "essential to the preservation of stability without which orderly economic development will be impossible," but adds that a one-man, one-vote system would not result in the required economic growth because it would favor black majority interests at the expense of minority groups and would cause pressure for a dramatic redistribution of income and wealth. Both these would result in a "large withdrawal of white professional and technical skills; declines in productivity; a heightened drain of capital and a collapse of real fixed investment." Bethlehem suggests the following governmental structure: "A federal union with authority for regional affairs (including police services and education) given squarely to state governments," a bicameral legislature with a "House of Representatives elected on the basis of a universal, but qualified, franchise; a House of Communities elected on the basis of voting within major groups, e.g., Zulu, Xhosa, Tswana, Afrikaans, English, Portuguese, Indian, mixed"; "an executive president on the U.S. model, elected from amongst four vice-presidents and appointing his cabinet from technocrats outside parliament"; a "president's committee comprising the president and three vice-presidents each elected to the committee by permanent members of the House of Communities"; an independent judiciary, and a bill of rights. "The purpose of a federal union would be to disaggregate power, and so to limit the possibility of monopoly expoitation by any group or region," Bethlehem says.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 16 October says in its editorial, "Far from getting better, the pervasive violence, the confusion and disruption in school and the rise in anger from adult blacks is getting worse. We are saying this not as a warning but because we are beginning to panic." What is happening to the leaders in government? What is the agenda for the future of this country? It asks. "Most people are law-abiding and do not wish to see things go on in this helter skelter fashion. But very soon something is going to snap. Then God help us all," it warns.

Themba Molefe in the "Focus" column in the same edition says, "Mothers are crying in the townships because their children are in detention. The curfew reguations have hit residents hard. Their movement has been curtailed. These things cause anger." There are now urgent demands that the army pull out of the townships, he says, and President Botha has an option: "He should call off the state of emergency and instead of the Government using strong arm tactics to address problems in the townships, prepare a climate for negotiation."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 16 October comments on the formation of the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee and

says, "The Government should support orderly community action by moving the troops to the sidelines, lifting the state of emergency, and negotiating daily with local organisations. Mob rule must end. If the authorities show flexibility and encourage representative bodies to play a role, order may be restored more quickly." "Police overraction has added much heat to the situation," it notes, and it is time for them to "keep a low profile."

In an article in the same edition, *THE STAR* says parents attending the meeting to form the Sowetan Parents Crisis Committee said "they wanted their children back at school, but the extent to which they succeeded would depend on the attitude of the authorities." "It is the constant slap in the face from the Government that has cost us our children's respect," one parent is quoted as saying. "We have constantly forced our children to go back to school, with the promise that things would improve, but this has not happened. The children have no faith in us any more." The article notes that the question most parents are asking now is: "Will the Government allow us to regain the lost confidence and restore order to the townships — by not banning meetings or detaining us?"